The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,165—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th Feb.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.6.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	—	4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,068	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seillier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Seillier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	6th Feb.
S.S. SETOS	1746	Kopplstather	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

S.S. SAFARI will take Cargo and Passengers up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 29th Jan., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the POST of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Akalkot State, a young energetic MEDICAL GRADUATE L. M. & S. Pay Rs. 125, rising to Rs. 150 per mensem, with free quarters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned before the 1st March, 1901.

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Political Agent, Akalkot State.

Sholapur, 31st January, 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

GYMKHANA KIT
OF
GUARANTEED
BEST ENGLISH
MANUFACTURE.

TRADE MARK

CRICKET, FOOTBALL, TENNIS, GOLF, ETC.
NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
30	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE,
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM,
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON,
PROPRIETRESS.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	22	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	26	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	26	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld, Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

„ Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

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NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD:

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Feb. 5th, and THURSDAY, Feb. 7th.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.

Kindly Assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.
WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING
MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL,
THE GAY PARISIENNE.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED
SERPENTINE DANCE,
BY
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR,
WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s
(Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls....................	Rs. 3
Dress Circle..............................	" 2
Pit & Gallery..............................	" 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.
MISS JANET WALDORF,
The Famous American Actress.
MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,
in Conjunction with
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL,
THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN
SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR,
Supported by
A powerful and Talented Company in the Classical Heroic Melodrama
"INGOMAR,"
The Barbarian (in 3 acts.)
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co. Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from Hongkong and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within 7 days from the landing of the goods, or otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Rubattino Company.
Sassoon House, Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

TEMPERLEY'S CHARTERED S. S. "MATIN."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Ship's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner will continue the HEARING of CASES of CHALLENGED and OBJECTED VOTES of C (BHULESHWAR) WARD at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, when the parties whose Votes have been challenged and the parties who have challenged the Votes, as also the parties who have made applications to the Commissioner are requested to attend the Municipal Council Hall, at Cruickshank Road, at the time specified above.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1900.

2ND.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1900-1901, and to fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંo.,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1901.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th February, 1901, both days inclusive.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Nagpada Belasis Road, Byculla, on account of the Insurance Offices, concerned—

A large quantity of cotton waste damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8. Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-8. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

PORTLAND CEMENT "Pyramid" Brand by Knight Bevan and Sturge. Large Stocks kept by JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-3 per case, at Bandora.

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MAY BE HAD AT THE
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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
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all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
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A box of the 30 principal medicines
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SPECIFICS
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A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies,
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Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas.
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NOTICES.

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THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HAREY N. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent per annum.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto noon on 12th February, 1901 (Tuesday), for the SUPPLY of 100 TONS of LINSEED OIL, 50 tons to be delivered on 1st April, 1901, and 50 tons on 1st July, 1901, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati.

Conveyance over the Company's system will be allowed at the Contractor's rate of ·13 pie per maund per mile, at Owner's risk.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 30th January, 1901.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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As used by the Champion in all his matches.
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John Roberts & Co., Ld.
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

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TEAS
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BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
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Help the Britisher and British Industry,
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CIGARETTES,

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Kobe.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.................	"	10,00,000
Uncalled Capital............	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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For 2	Years..........................	5½
" 1	Year	5
" 6	Months	4½
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For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS
IN ANY ONE YEAR
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THE FUNDS
EXCEED
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and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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Second do. .... " 3-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions .... " 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
Third do .... " 3½
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

WE have as usual no commercial news to hand to-day through Reuter's agency, the information which we published this morning being up to Saturday evening inclusive.

CROPS.

The telegrams from the agricultural districts speak well of the crops all over India. Cotton plants are flourishing in nearly all parts, picking is general, and parcels of the raw material are still being received at the despatching stations. Wheat is doing well and rabi crop prospects are generally good. Food grains are also making good progress.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very quiet to-day, with very little business passing either way. The quotations this evening are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4d.
Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 1-4d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
" " France	170 3-4
30 Days' sight, Japan	148
" " Shanghai	201
Silver London	28
" New York	61

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95-7 for Ready and Rs. 95-10 for Account. During the day the market advanced an anna, but closed at opening rates.

SHARES.

The market is dull and drooping, and business is of a very limited character. Mofussil Co.'s shares are to-day Rs. 415 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Rs. 6,900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following return published by the Bank of Bombay shows a decrease in the cash balance of the Bank of Rs. 33,28,657, caused by a decrease of Rs. 26,70,198 in Public Deposits at Branches and of other deposits and an increase of Rs. 4,34,188 in Loans on Government paper and of Rs. 705,764 in Bills discounted and purchased. The Bank rate of Discount remain unchanged.

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	1,29,067
" " " Branches...	Dec.	7,78,892
Other " ...	Dec.	18,91,306
Government Securities	Dec.	32,971
Other authorised "	Dec.	63,382
Loans	Inc.	4,34,188
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc.	7,05,764
Balances with other Banks...	Inc.	2040
Cash	Dec.	33,23,657

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	29,777	...

GOLD MINES.

The "Financial News" says :—With the announcement of the December out put of the Indian Gold Mines, we get a total production for the past year of 493,342 oz. It is a record out-put, being 53,033 oz. above that of 1899, which year was, in its turn, well above its predecessors. Between 1895 and 1900 the output nearly doubled. Some of the attention so plentifully bestowed upon other gold fields might profitably be diverted to the less prominent, but no less promising, Indian fields.

COTTON.

Business in the Bombay market has almost come to a stand-still, as buyers and sellers do not appear to come to terms. The only transactions reported to-day were in a few lots of ready cotton taken for immediate requirements. The sales amounted to 900 bales. The official quotations, as fixed by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, to-day, are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	185	172	163	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	190	179	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab, Machine Ginned	190	181	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	198	194	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	193	194	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	192	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	..	193	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned Khamgaum, Machine-ginned Karanja, Machine-ginned	205	202	...	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	214	203	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	232	..	195	Feb-March
Bhownugger Hand-ginned	218	207	..	April-May.
Do do	...	..	195	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	223	May
Western	...	...	212	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Friday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,372	160,328	69,062
Barsee and Nugur	1,331	53,351	20,533
Berar	4,653	281,992	85,063
Hingunghat	51	6,943	4,483
Dhollera		3,070	36,783
Broach	...	1,274	31,285
Compta and Dharwar	...	10,467	18,090
Westerns	...	2,101	903
Bengals	564	120,640	213,155
Sind	...	1,193	15,750
Persian	..	3,249	3,254
American	..	6,635	5,343
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	7,971	656,695	509,494

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT is quiet at former rate, 45-6.

LINSEED is very dull. One European firm is said to be selling what it had previously bought for April-May shipment at Rs. 8-4.

RAPESEED (new) April-May, is also dull and the rate to-day is Rs. 6-4.

In POPPYSEED there is nothing to be reported, the market is quiet at former rates namely Rs. 8-13 and Rs. 7-11.

CASTORSEED is dull and our quotations to-day is Ready Rs. 36-8 ; April-May Rs. 34-4.

GINGELLYSEED is quiet and a moderate business is reported to be passing at following rates :—

85 per cent. Rs. 44-8
75 " " 43-12
50 " " 48
Red " " 41
Black " " 41 to 42.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Friday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	358	183,015	87,209
Linseed	1,048	14,275	12,334
Rapeseed	483	17,009	11,570
Gingellyseed	11 747	436,257	540,607
Poppyseed	13	2,834	3,755
Groundnuts	416	19,350	5,943
Castorseed	7,680	133,608	22,569
Rice	535	455,040	645,439
Myrabollams	2,505	96,243	not recorded

KEROSINE OIL.

It may interest merchants in Bombay to have information in regard to the trade of Kerosine oil in Calcutta. From a recently published return, it appears that in the past year (1900) Calcutta imported Russian oil to the extent of 11,11,937 cases and American 420,034 cases, and Rangoon 17,821, the total number of cases being 15,29,862, equivalent to 1,25,44,868 gallons. Of Bulk Oil the total quantity imported was 2,36,96,608 gallons. There has been a great falling off in this trade compared with the 12 months of the previous year (1899) as will be noticed from the following figures :—Russian 25,02,377, American 8,83,515, and Rangoon 3,01,463 cases, the total deficit amounting to 21,57,493 cases or or 1,76,91,439 gallons. In Bulk oil, however, the imports in 1900 were much greater than the previous year, the excess receipts of 1898 amountiong to 98,81,071 gallons.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st February, as compared with the statement of 26th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 26. Rs.	Feb. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,98,000	57,27,662
Do. do. at Branches	36,79,578	29,00,686
Other Deposits	4,94,98,623	4,76,07,317
Post Bills	8,428	8,458
Credits undrawn	17,13,621	17,02,072
Rs.	7,74,98,885	7,49,46,175
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,28,726	73,95,755
Other authorised Securities	13,67,314	13,03,932
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,79,430	73,09,752
Loans do. do. do.	2,68,96,119	2,73,30,307
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,69,95,972	1,77,01,736
Dead Stock	3,73,736	3,73,736
Stamps and Stationery	14,238	14,224
Bullion	—	—
Balances with other Banks	3,30,863	3,32,903
Cash	1,65,12,487	1,31,13,530
Rs.	7,74,98,885	7,49,46,175

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water 0-25m., 0-26a. Low water, 6-17m., 6-0a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. V. A. Club, Extraordinary General Meeting, 6-45 p.m.
John Roberts at the Anglo-Indian Gymkhana, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : Mlle. V. Dagmar's Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Muke Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. this day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Anam" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURE.—Professor Ramsay, F. R. S., will give a public lecture at the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday at 5-30 p. m., on the subject of "Higher Education and its Needs." The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy will take the chair.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.—A singular case of proving one's innocence was on Sunday last brought to the knowledge of the Bombay Police. It appears that a woman named Bheema, who keeps a shop for the sale of tobacco at Imamwada Road, accused her two servants, Usman Yessin and Mahomed Sayad, of stealing fifteen annas from her cash box. Both men denied the charge and after the complainant had left the shop, they began to incriminate each other. After some altercation they came to the conclusion that whoever put his hand into a pot of boiling oil and picked out a pice without being injured in any way, should be considered as having proved his innocence. The two men then purchased two seers of sweet oil and having boiled it, threw a pice in it. Usman put his hand first into the pot containing the boiling oil to take out the pice, but no sooner had he done so, than he withdrew it, having as a result, the whole of his hand scalded with the boiling oil. The other man Mahomed attempted the same experiment, but met with a similar result. The screams of the two men brought the shopkeeper to the spot and they were removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and a common jury yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER PENITENT.

Narayen Naroo, an old offender, was charged with the theft of copper pots, of the value of Rs.3-8-0, the property of Tricumdas Dharamsey. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A SILVER LOTA AND CUP.

Narayen Shiwa was charged with having, on the 28th December last, committed the theft of a German silver lota and a cup belonging to one Garibpersad Thakorepersad. Complainant said he had gone out of his room, and as he returned soon afterwards, he saw the prisoner coming out of his room with the pots on him. He caught him and made him over to the police. The accused, in his defence, said he had enmity with a Bania, who got up this case and had him arrested. The jury, by a majority of eight to one, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT OF A SOLICITOR'S PROPERTY.

Antone Minguel and Narayen Bhanji were charged with having, on the 11th January last committed house breaking and theft of Rs. 515 in cash and notes and watches and other property valued at Rs. 75, belonging to the complainant, Mr. D. D. Romer, a solicitor of the High Court. The case against the accused was to the effect that while the complainant's house was locked up they entered it and removed the property. There was no eye witness of the robbery. The evidence showed that after the theft, certain sums of money were recovered from women to whom it had been paid by the first accused. The second accused was further found to be in possession of property which the complainant identified as having been removed from his premises. The judge in summing up, pointed out that the first accused had been in temporary employ of the complainant. He had watched the cook who had taken his place to go to the bazar, and also knew that at that time his late master was absent, and that the house was practically shut up and formed a good field for a robbery. The jury unanimously found both accused guilty of being dishonestly in possession of stolen property. Both the accused admitted previous convictions.

His lordship reserved passing sentence.

OUTRAGING A WOMAN'S MODESTY.

Narayen Dhurmajee, a young Maratha, was charged with outraging the modesty of a Madrasee woman named Bai Luxmibai. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury, said the complainant Luxmibai was a married woman, and lived in a room in a chawl at Camateepura. Her husband was absent from Bombay at the time. At night on the 17th December last, she had occasion to go to the water pipe, when she was followed by the prisoner, who did not live in the same chawl. He attempted to embrace her. She shrieked out, and a woman named Ghitibai, who resided in the room opposite to complainant's came to her assistance. She sought shelter in Ghitibai's room, but as the accused followed her into the room, Ghitibai refused to allow her to remain there for the night. Complainant then went into her own room, where a light was burning; but the prisoner followed her and outraged her modesty against her will and consent. The prisoner put his hand to her mouth and tried to gag it ; but both she and Ghitibai raised an outcry. Other persons came to the complaint's assistance, whereupon the prisoner ran away. Complainant took shelter for the night in a friend's room, and the next morning made a report to the police.

The evidence for the prosecution was not finished when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup Meeting to be held between 18th March and 23rd March 1901.

Gentlemen's Singles.

ENTRANCE FEE Rs. 10.

Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs 75.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

ENTRANCE FEE Rs 10 EACH.

Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs 500, to be held for one year ; and two special prizes, value Rs 50 each.

Officers of the Army and Navy and Members of recognised Clubs up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

The best of three sets to decide each match. No vantage games, or vantage sets. The scoring will be deuce, vantage all, game.

The Lawn-Tennis Association Rules will otherwise be followed.

The entries close on 13th March 1901.

J. C. BROOKS,
Honorary Secretary,
Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	16	10	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	14	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	81	28	71
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	7	10	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	35	86
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	23	38
Total	134	125	298
Total plague deaths to date	82,877	68,467	
Same date last year	79	80	377

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

DISPUTED COTTON CONTRACTS.

SHRIDHAM GOPINATH AND OTHERS vs. GORDHANDAS GOKULDAS.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiffs are merchants and brokers in cotton produce, the defendant being a Hindu inhabitant of Hyderabad, trading in Bombay, under the name and style of Girdharilal Futtehchand by means of his Moonim Badridas Ramsukhji. Plaintiffs prayed for judgment for Rs.4,016-4-0 with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Acting Advocate General, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that they purchased 800 bales of fully good Bengal Cotton from the defendant for delivery between the 15th and 25th May 1900, 200 bales at Rs. 215 per candy on the 15th May ; 100 bales at Rs. 224 per candy on the 21st May ; and 500 bales at Rs. 232 per candy on the 24th May. Under the first contract, 100 bales of cotton were tendered, but on survey they failed to pass, and under the rules of the Cotton Trades' Association the plaintiffs rejected the goods as they were entitled to do. No other goods were tendered in place of the 100 bales so rejected ; and the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 1,831-4-0 as damages sustained by them by reason of the defendant's failure to deliver the cotton under the contract, the damages being the difference between the price Rs. 215 and the price ruling in the market on the due date, namely Rs. 240 per candy. The remaining 100 bales were delivered by the defendant under the first contract; and for purposes of convenience, paid the rate of Rs. 219 per candy. Plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 129 being the sum overpaid on the 100 bales of cotton and agreed to be refunded by defendant. Under the second contract the defendant tendered cotton, but the same was of inferior quality and failed to pass on the survey held. Plaintiffs rejected the cotton and as no other cotton was tendered, they claimed to recover from defendant as damages Rs. 758, being the difference between the contract price and the price ruling in the market on the due date. Against the third contract for 500 bales, three delivery orders were tendered by the defendant for 100 bales each. The first lot failed to pass the survey and was rejected. As to the second lot of 100 bales plaintiffs were not allowed to draw samples for the purposes of a survey. Defendant knew the goods were of inferior quality, but in any event no goods were properly tendered for delivery with reference to the third lot. Plaintiffs said that a lot of 100 bales passed the Survey, but when the plaintiffs wanted delivery, the lot was not forthcoming, and the defendant was unable to deliver it. The remaining 200 bales were never tendered. Under the circumstances, plaintiffs said they were entitled to a sum of Rs. 4,016-4-0 in the aggregate as damages for breach of the contracts.

The defendant admitted entering into the contracts set out ; but denied that the plaintiffs had suffered loss to the extent alleged. Bales under the first and second contracts were rejected by the plaintiffs ; but in each case, they exercised the option reserved to them by the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade's Association and invoiced the cotton back to the defendant at the market rate. The nett result of the first two contracts was, he said, that a sum of Rs. 47-4 was due to him by the plaintiffs. He denied that the plaintiffs were not allowed to draw samples for the purpose of survey. They failed and neglected to attend to the samples. Other allegations in the plaint were denied as being false. The nett result under the third contract was that there was a sum of Rs. 3,513-12-0 due by the plaintiffs to the defendant.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving his judgment, stated the effect of the three contracts entered into by the parties, and said the plaintiff's claim was for damages for non-delivery. Under the first contract, 100 bales were rejected on survey ; the same under the second contract ; while under the third contract, 100 bales were rejected on survey, 300 were not tendered, and 100 were tendered and passed, but delivery was not given. His lordship took it as not disputed at the end of the case that this lot must be taken as not tendered at all. Plaintiffs' claim was that they were entitled under the rules of the Cotton Trade Association either to buy cotton on defendant's account and claim the difference or to invoice back at the market rate of the day. The plaintiffs claimed to invoice back, and did it at Rs. 240 per candy, saying that was the market rate, and they claimed difference at that rate. The defendant said the market rate was much lower, and that the plaintiffs were willing to accept Rs. 217 as the rate fixed by the Association. The question before his lordship was, what was the market rate on the 25th May ? Defendant counter-claimed on rate of Rs. 217, but Mr. Lowndes admitted he could not counter-claim in respect of bales not tendered. Then, what did the market rate mean ? Mr. Davar contended that it meant the rate at which contracts were made on that day ; and as delivery orders must be tendered by noon at latest, the market price to be considered was the market rate before noon only. The defendant contended that it meant the market rate of the whole day on the 25th May. His lordship found that the defendant's contention on this point was the correct one. Plaintiffs right to buy against defendant or to invoice back could not arise till noon so they could not have bought before 12 o'clock. If anything, therefore, the rate to be fixed was the rate after noon, that is, after default. So that what his lordship had to consider was at what rate could the plaintiffs have gone into the market and brought cotton after noon on the 25th May. As to rate of Rs 195, it was said that this was the rate for ready cotton on that morning. His lordship did not think he could accept this rate. He was satisfied that all the sellers who sold at Rs. 195 were interested parties, though his lordship did not mean to say that the contracts were otherwise than "bona fide." But sellers were interested in making the rate out as low as possible : in other words they were "bears." No sellers at this rate were themselves called as witnesses. For these reasons his lordship could not accept Rs. 195 as the rate of the day. The rate was rising steadily before the 25th May, and it was admitted that there were large orders, which would naturally send up the price. On the other hand, all the buyers at Rs. 240 were "bulls," and had all speculated largely on a rise. The defendants' witnesses characterised Rs. 240 as absurdly high. His lordship, therefore, could not accept Rs. 240 as the rate of the day. His lordship stated with a prejudice in favour of Rs. 225 and suggested it was the fair rate. Mr. Lowndes, defendant, was willing to accept it ; but the plaintiffs declined. His Lordship could not help thinking that the market rate here must be in sympathy with English and American markets ; and Rs. 225 was too high for either. His lordship adopted Rs. 217 as it was the rate accepted by the defendant. If defendant had not admitted Rs. 217, plaintiffs would have been in an awkward position. After making certain calculations, his lordship gave a decree for defendant for Rs. 756 and costs, except costs of the 10th January, which are to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

JANET WALDORF SEASON.

MISS JANET WALDORF, the American Shakespearian Actress, and Mr. Norval McGregor, in conjunction with Mr. Edmund Russell, the celebrated Actor and Shakespearian Recitalist, open for a Season of 12 nights on Tuesday, February 12th, at the Novelty Theatre. Miss. Waldorf and Mr. McGregor are well-known in Calcutta, having played a two month's season in the City of Palaces last year. Mr. Edmund Russell has just arrived in Bombay from London, and has combined with Miss Janet Waldorf for the purpose of producing Shakespear's "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet" "Macbeth" and "The Merchant of Venice." Miss Waldorf and Mr. McGregor, supported by Mrs. A. Dow-Currier and a powerful Company, have selected "The classical and heroic Melodrama Singoma "The Barbarian" is the opening piece. "Ingomar" is by Von M. Billinghausen and relates the capture," of the Armourer of Massilia by a tribe of Barbarians of whom Ingomar is the chief ; how "Myrons daughter Parthenia visits the stronghold of the banditti, and remains a hostage for her father till ransom is forthcoming ; and how the simple Grecian Maid softens the heart of "Ingomar," lures him from his wild mountain life and transforms him into a worthy Greek. This played by the Waldorf Co., has been extremely well received in Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Singapore and Calcutta. Miss Waldorf will also produce "Camille" "Pygmaleon and Galatea," "The Gay Lord Quex," "The Wrong Mr. Wright" and other comedies during her Season. The plan is open at Soundy & Co., where seats may be booked.

"THE GAY PARISIENNE."

THIS delightful musical comedy will be produced this evening at the Novelty Theatre by M'dlle Vivianne Dagmar and powerful company. The dialogue of this well-known sparkling play is intensely amusing and the music throughout is pretty. M'dlle Dagmar will give her celebrated Serpentine Dance at the conclusion with lime light effect.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GUZERAT REVENUE ENQUIRY.

MR. PAREKH'S ADDRESS.

AT Olpad on Friday the Hon. Mr. Parekh continued his summing up on the evidence adduced. He said that while he had tried to expose the hard-heartedness of certain officials, he was not blind to their good qualities, and the Mahalkari of Hansote had not behaved in the harsh manner which characterised the proceedings of the Mamlatdars of Olpad and Ankleshwar. Hansote soil was poorer than the other two Talukas and notwithstanding four or five bad seasons the revenue had come in as easily as in good years. In 1897 out of the fifty-two villages in the Mahal nine were in arrears in respect of revenue. In the following year the crop was no better, the estimated outturn being only eight annas and the number of villages in arrears went up to nineteen. The poverty and the distress of the agriculturists reached their climax in the famine year, when out of forty-seven villages only sixteen produced crops, and out of 61,000 acres of cultivable land 9,800 acres only were cultivated. The estimate of outturn, which was officially given at six to eight annas, appeared to him to be much more than what it really was. The original estimate of revenue prepared by the Mahalkari was Rs. 87,000, but it appeared that he was induced subsequently by the Collector to raise it to Rs. 1,04,000. During the famine year a revenue of Rs. 52,000 had been recovered up till the month of July. As to the zeal displayed by the Mahalkari in the collection of revenue, he would say that though he did not go to extremes, he thought he had allowed himself to connive at the wrong doings of his subordinates. The Mahalkari had produced letters from the Collector, which Mr. Parekh thought should not have been written. It did not seem to him that the Mahalkari was at all remiss in his duties regarding revenue collection. But when they found that in the face of these facts he was charged by the Collector with carelessness and negligence, he could not help feeling that the effect of such letters would be to goad subordinate officers into using oppressive measures. Mr. Parekh went on to refer to the issuing of notices, and he thought no officer below the rank of a Mamlatdar should have power to issue notices of attachment, and in years of famine and distress this was particularly necessary. The evidence showed that articles such as lotas, dishes, and other utensils had been seized, and if officers were reduced to the necessity of seizing such articles to recover revenue it showed that the people were being squeezed. He further suggested that in all cases of attachment the officers should keep a list of every article seized, and that immediately a notice had been executed the superior officer should be informed.

Coming to the question of forfeiture of lands he remarked that the whole system as obtained in the Mahal was illegal and improper. As things existed it was only the talatis who determined the forfeiture. It was admitted both by the Talatis and the Mahalkari that forfeiture of landed property was resorted to only in those cases where the moveable property of the defaulters was found insufficient to meet the Government demands. Mr. Parekh submitted that this was certainly an improper way of dealing with ryots in times of difficulty, when their inability to pay was due to no fault of their own. Commenting on the way in which tagavi was being given in Hansote, Mr. Parekh condemned the practice of withholding the benefit of these advances from those ryots who had not been able to pay assessment in respect of lands which they had mortgaged to Government as security on receiving tagavi in the previous years. There was an understanding among the people that unless they paid the assessment for the lands thus secured they would not get any tagavi loans. It was suggested by the Mahalkari that the people themselves paid the revenue with the view of raising the value of their securities. Mr. Parekh on the contrary, submitted that the people did so only through pressure and on the understanding mentioned by him. Mr. Parekh pointed out it was remarkable that certain documents called for had not been forthcoming, and said it had been suggested that when a document could not bear exposure it was sent to superior officers with an endorsement. The speaker concluded his arguments by remarking that in calling for this inquiry he and the gentleman who was assisting him had not the slightest desire to wrong any officer, but the object which had prompted them to move in the matter was that such occurrences as were complained of should not be repeated.

He thanked Government for ordering the enquiry, and he wanted to prove that the revenue officers had adopted measures which were not calculated to establish the good intentions of Government among the ryots. He suggested there were certain officers in reference to whom some evidence had been given—who tried to discredit the action of the Government by saying that this inquiry had brought about improper results. He had heard these officers had been persuading people, who went to them for paying money, to postpone payment. They told them that there need be no hurry about it, that they might pay at their leisure, and that no pressure would be used if they delayed payment. What could be the object of these officers ? The only object that he could conceive was that they wanted to show Government that this inquiry had caused considerable injury to the material interests of the State. He would say that was far from being the case. He acknowledged the services rendered by Mr. Jivanjee, and he hoped Mr. Maconochie, in making his report, would not omit to mention that the allegations against Mr. Jivanjee were unfounded. He also thanked Mr. Maconochie for his patience during the tedious enquiry.

Mr. Maconochie acknowledged the value of Mr. Parekh's assistance, and promised not to forget Mr. Jivanjee in submitting his report.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Austrian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary from the 1st of August 1899 to the 31st of July 1900 inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Austrian Government. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was shipped form the Austrian port of export during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

Kinds of sugar.	(a) Rates of additional duty actually charged. Per cwt. Rs. a. p.	(b) Rates now ascertained to be chargeable. Per cwt. Rs. a. p.	Difference to be refunded. Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent. polarization	0 15 0	0 12 5	0 2 7
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent polarization	1 5 0	1 1 10	0 3 2

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1898 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against Austria-Hungary in the Notification in this Department No. 3559 S. R., dated the 3rd August 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 2nd of February 1901 :—

Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied. Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent. polarization	3·20 krones per 100 kilograms	1 0 5
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent polarization.	4·60 krones per 100 kilograms	1 7 4

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay. Sole Consignees for British-India.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Cyclists' Union was commenced yesterday afternoon at the Oval, and will be continued on Tuesday and Wednesday. The track was in good condition, but owing to a very strong and adverse wind, the times were not so good as they would have been under normal conditions. The entries were numerous, racing was decidedly good and the success of the meeting increases year by year.

The proceedings were rather tedious, long intervals with nothing to interest spectators taking place, and the Committee might do worse than engage the services of a band. Mr. Hugh Symons acted as judge, Messrs. T. M. English and J. A. Kirbride as starters, the keeper being Mr. George Lund, Junior.

The programme opened with the two miles handicap which brought 13 starters and C. Warner won a splendid race from scratch. The same wheeler won his heat in the quarter mile championship, T. J. Phelps, Calcutta, the present holder, being second, while S. Taylor won his heat in promising form. H Doherty, as the fastest loser qualified for the final, which will all be run on Wednesday. Phelps won the first heat in the half mile handicap in very good time, and he is likely to beat both Taylor and Doherty in the final. The one mile handicap was a surprise in so far as all the back men were not in. The long handicap men held the lead from the start, and scratch competitors found against going the wind took too much out of them, serious racing would have destroyed the if chances in the five miles event. An excellent contest ensued between Price and Cuiny. The former winning by a wheel. The chief event was the five mile championship for Messrs. Marcks and Co's handsome cup value Rs. 500, which was secured by T. J. Phelps, who after leading most of the journey spurted gradually and won by half a dozen lengths from A. Doherty. A T. Raja also rode well and gained third place.

EVENT No. 1.

Two Miles Handicap.—1st prize, value Rs. 50, presented by Messrs. Vatcha Bros. 2nd prize, value Rs. 30 ; 3rd prize, value Rs : 10.

C. Warner (Scratch)... 1
S. Taylor (15 yards) 2
F. Radcliffe (30 yards) 3
Time 5 minutes 43 seconds.

Quarter Mile Amateur Championship.—1st prize, Silver Cup, value Rs. 100 and Gold Medal ; 2nd prize, Silver Medal and Gold Centre ; 3rd prize Silver Medal.

1ST HEAT.

C. Warner 1
T. J. Phelps 2

2ND HEAT.

S. Taylor 1
H. Doherty 2

Half Mile Handicap.—1st prize, value Rs. 40, presented by Messrs. Thorn & Co.; 2nd prize, value Rs. 25., presented by The Reliance Watch Co.; 3rd prize value Rs. 15.

1ST HEAT.

T. J. Phelps (Scratch) 1
H. Doherty (Scratch) 2
Time 1 minute 16 3-4 secs.

2ND HEAT.

S. Taylor (Scratch) 1
Time 1 minute 19 seconds.

One Mile Handicap. 1st prize, value Rs. 40.—2nd prize, value Rs. 25 ; 3rd prize, value Rs. 15.

W. H. Price 150 yards 1
T. Cuiny 190 yards 2
B. H. Dady (180 yards) 3
Time 2 minutes 4-5 seconds.

Five Mile Championship of the Union.—1st Prize Silver Cup, presented by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld, value Rs. 500 and Gold Medal; 2nd prize Silver Medal and Gold Centre. 3rd prize Silver Medal.

T. J. Phelps 1
H. Doherty 2
A. T. Thaga Raja 3
Time 25 min. 16 4-5 seconds

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

THE services of Capt C J Robertson-Milne M B I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

With effect from the date of assuming charge Capt D W Sutherland M B I M S Bengal Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology Lahore Medical College is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine in that College during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Lieut Col S H Browne M D C I E I M S Bengal or until further orders.

With effect from the date of assuming charge Capt H G Melville M B I M S Bengal is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College during the deputation of Capt D W Sutherland M B I M S Bengal to officiate as Professor of Medicine Lahore Medical College or until further orders.

The services of Capt J M Crawford M B I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

With reference to the Notification in this Dept No 1018 dated the 28th May 1900 Lieut-Col G F A Harris I M S (Bengal) is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine Medical College Calcutta and ex-officio Second Physician to the College Hospital from the 27th August 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of Bengal dated the 7th inst Mr E P Stebbing officiating Depy Conservator 4th grade is placed on special duty under the Inspector General of Forest as Forest Entomologist for a period of two years with effect from the afternoon of the 4th Jan.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

The name of H E the Governor-General of Portuguese India, who was appointed to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1901 is EDUARDO AUGUSTO RODRIGUES GALHARDO and not as stated in Notification No. 1 I E of that date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Jules Claine as Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon.

Capt C M Moore M D of the Indian Medical Service (Bombay) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr James Henderson as Vice Consul for Brazil at Rangoon.

The services of Mr C E Crawley are replaced at the disposal of the Dept of Finance and Commerce with effect from the 23rd March 1901.

The following appointments are made to the Khyber Rifle Corps :—Lieut D L R Lorimer I S C to be Q M vice Lieut E G Drummond I S C appointed Adjutant 2nd Battn from the 28th Dec 1900 to the 2nd Jan 1901, and Lieut D L R Lorimer I S C Q M to be Adjutant 2nd Battn from the 3rd Jan 1901 vice Lieut E G Drummond I S C resigned.

The services of Lieut E G Drummond I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 3rd Jan 1901 the date from which he relinquished charge of his duties as Q M in the Khyber Rifle Corps.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col A H Turner C B Indian (late Bengal) Staff Corps unemployed Supernumerary List is admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the 17th Nov 1900 in succession to Col L F Jamieson deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second-in-command Indian Army :—Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke 16th Dec.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval ;—Captains to be Majors—J M Ransom and W S Mardall, 1st Feb 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

14th Regt of Bo Infy—Jemadar Vishnu Narwekar to be Subadar and Havildar Govind Chauhan to be Jemadar vice Shaikh Amin transferred to the pension establishment with effect from 4th Oct 1900.

25th Regt of Bo Infy (3rd Battn Rifle Regt)—Havildar Jawahir Singh to be Jemadar vice Jaisukh Ram deceased with effect from 24th Dec 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

Mr G A Anderson Suptdg Engr 3rd class State Railways has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for six months in extension of that for 12 months granted in Public Works Dept Notification No 43 dated the 7th Feb 1900

Mr J Rickie in class 1 grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Loco Dept is on relief of his duties on the East Coast Railway appointed Depy Loco Supt of the N W Railway.

Mr W R Shaw Ex Engr 1st grade State Railways is appointed Depy Consulting Engr for Railways Bombay until further orders.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Mr D H Coblaw Asst Engr 2nd grade Bengal is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 14th Jan under Article 485 Civil Service Regulations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—February 3.

10 p.m. ... 77·4

MONDAY—February 4.

1 a.m. ... 73·0
10 a.m. ... 77·4
2 p.m. ... 73·9
4 p.m. ... 77·2

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden London

THE FAMINE.

THE WEEK'S RETURNS.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	2834	2834
Bombay	144579	38619	183198
Central Provinces	...	19	19
Total British Provinces	144579	41472	186051
Native States.			
Rajputana	...	506	506
Central India States	...	749	749
Hyderabad	1836	722	2558
Baroda	8678	4383	13061
Bombay Native States	14438	2346	16784
Total Native States	24952	8706	33658
Grand Total	169531	50178	219709

Name of Province.	Present Week Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	2952	2952	+ 118
Bombay	143988	31084	175072	— 8126
Central Provinces	...	18	18	— 1
Total British Provinces	143988	34054	178042	— 8009
Native States.				
Rajputana	..	210	210a	— 296
Central India States	...	28	28b	— 721
Hyderabad	...	...	...	— 2558
Baroda	8866	4605	13471	+ 410
Bombay Native States	13067	1955	15022	— 1762
Total Native States	21933	6798	28731	— 4927
Grand Total	165921	40852	206773	— 12936

a Figures for Haraoti and Tonk not received.
b Figures are for Jaora only.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4th FEBRUARY 1901.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat, rapeseed and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat flurishing. Rapeseed doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Cloudy, but no rain. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy, but no rain Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy and ready for picking in some places. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera—Weather cloudy.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and flowering advanced.

Barsi—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Berar, Rajputana and at Bhuj, Surat and Malegaon, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 96°. at Surat and the lowest 47°. at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy in many places lying to the north of Latitude 20°.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Sirsa, Jeypore, Agra, Neemuch and Colombo.

A small area of low pressure lies over Rajputana and the weather over the country lying to the north of Latitude 20° is in a slightly unsettled condition and local scattered rain appears probable. Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE WAYS OF JUDGMENT.

With his big wig on his head, his black gown on his shoulders, and his glasses on his nose, the judge looks a learned and a solemn figure, doesn't he ? He does my boy, the does ; and well may evil-doers quake in their shoes when he glances in their direction.

Alas and gadzooks ! what a humbugging world it is, and how bindly justice and judgment stumble along towards ends whereof they know nothing.

And yet *somebody* must pronounce sentence, even to the extent of making human heads cheap as rotten oranges.

And why not ? Doth not Solomon say, "For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow ?"

Thus it happened that the doctor whose province it was to say what ailed Eli Beard declared that Beard had heart disease, and that death was waiting for him a bit further down the road.

Now Eli Beard lives at Cupwell Hill, Tetbury Gols. He is of the comfortable and mellow age of fifty, and all was going well with him until one day in August, 1899, when, being at work, he was suddenly seized with violent pains in the chest and heart.

He started for home, stopping every few yards to get his breath. Arrived home, the doctor was fetched immediately, and threw his practised eye over the patient, and looked grave, as became the situation.

That was the beginning of *eighteen weeks*—think of that—of doctoring, straight away.

Beard had lost his appetite and his enjoyment. Despite the advice of friends, and the doctor's drugs, he burrowed deeper down into the mud of misery and pain.

"I got awfully weak and went almost to a shadow, he says, and half-a-dozen witnesses testify to it.

"At times I was literally in agony, and the doctor said 'Beard you have got heart disease and will never do another hand's turn of work.'

Such was the medical man's opinion, and it made Beard's hair creep as if a cold wind was stirring it at the roots.

"One night," says the poor fellow, "the pain was so bad they had to hold me down in bed. The doctor told my daughter I would die before morning.

"By turns, for a week, my family sat up with me at night, watching out for death. They propped me up so I could breathe ; and my legs and feet were swollen out of all shape. "Thus I was when a friend said I must drop the stuff I had been taking and try Mother Seigel's Syrup. My daugther gave me the first dose. The next day I was easier, and a few days later much better.

"So I went on taking the Syrup—went on for six weeks. Then came the happy day I never expected to see. I was free from pain and able to go to work and have not had a day's illness since. Mother Seigel's Syrup had picked me up when I was a wreck and made me a man again."—Eli Beard, December 4th 1899.

Was it heart disease? No. It was inflammatory indigestion, with a body full of poisons caused by it, Mother Seigel rid him of the lot.

How lucky Authority is often wrong.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO
IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION.
Cash Rs. 176,

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied.

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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lochiel, 1,431 tons, Captain J Alexander, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE s s Turbo, 2,659 tons, Captain T Fairfield, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Meiana, 3,383 tons, Captain W Allen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coastports, with a general cargo,

THE Japan Mail Steam Ship Co's s s Muke ma ee, 2,080 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, will sail to-day for Kobe and etc., with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itinda, 3361 tons, Captain G D Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 25th January, with a cargo of rice and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers: Mrs. Walshe, Miss H Walshe, Mr. Brown, Mrs C Williams and infant, Miss Pitcher, Mrs Cape, Mrs Bright, Mr Hunter and 25 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 15th January, with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H H Hanby, Lieut O A de M Moreira, Mr H A Cader, Major and Mrs Pearce and infant, Mr F Murray, Miss Murray, Mr and Mrs H Dixon, Mr and Mrs A C de Souza and infant, Miss C de Souza, Mr and Mrs A de Souza, Mr D F de M L'Alveilos, Lieut G C Kelly, Mr C Johnson, Mr and Mrs Giles, Mr and Mrs J C White, Miss White, Raja Kumar Siobyang Tulki, Mr H de Barretto, Mr and Mrs C A Cave, Mr Allihhai, Mr W B Jackson, Mr and Mrs G S Jackson and child, Mr C C Branch, Mrs Brock, and 19 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Chusan s	Daniel	Shanghai, Jan 15
	Itinda s	Clarke	Rangoon, Jan 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Lochiel s	Alexander	Liverpool
	Uriana s	Allen	Calcutta, &c
	Turbo s	Fairfield	Genoa, &c

The steamer Muke Maru, Captain Kawamuro, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
a Steamer Ainnam for China.
„ Bisagno, for China.
„ Chusan, for China.
„ Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
a To arrive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th February 1901.]

The Squadron will parade on the Sands near Church Gate Station on Wednesday, 6th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

By Order
G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 5th February.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 9th instant. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on (Wednesday) the 6th instant on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th February.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.

To-day—Range Finding Parade at the Arsenal Gate at 6-45 a.m.

To-day and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Friday—Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday—6 inch BL and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

To-day and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m.

Friday—Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday, Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., & Byculla 6-12 a.m.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday next. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

4. There will be a meeting of the N Co's of No 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters this evening after drill and a meeting of N C O's of No 1 Company at 7 p.m. to-morrow at the Corps Club.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

675-00—Bicknell M and M—Jaynarayen Bindoomal Dani vs Dani vs Jitmal Ramanand and another—Payne G S and M.
768—00—In person—Virjee Piraj and others vs Kursondas Anandjee.
833-00—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Abdulally Hussanally and others—Bicknell M and M.
868-00—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and others vs Dayal Bhimjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.
872-00—Craword B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert David Sassoon and others vs Badroodin Abdulla Koor-Mulla and M.
24-01—Crawford B and Co—Ernest Harrison Forwood and others vs Dhunjee Jetha and another—Madhawjee and V.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

48-00—Sorabjee and J for Pauper—Behramjee Sorabjee Pochee vs Framjee Sorabjee Pochee—Jehangir and S
49-00—In person—Thucker Vussonjee Dhunjee vs Goverdhundss Oodhowjee.

Short Cause.

455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhavjee and another vs Purshotam Vithal—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

Long Causes.

407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosin Khan bin Mirza Gulam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K
796-00—Maganlal and J—Ramjee Sewjee vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W.
320-98—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and others—M and J
502-00—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V
700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K
699-00—Mantri and B—Gunny Hajee Oosman vs Becherdas Moorlidhur—Unwalla and P.
700-00—M H Khan—Amiroodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khatib vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Shaik Bheecam and others—Captain and V.
176-00—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs. Hurrivulabdas Hurridas—Little and Co.
377-97—Wadia and G—Rughunmal Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanishai and another—Hiralal M and M and W and G.
615-99—K B Mehta—Domingo J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Daphtary and F.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

645-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

477-00—Smetham B and N—Dadabhai Cooverjee Assavad vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Jundel—Wadia and G.—To speak to the minutes of order.
757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damoderdas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.—Part heard.
481-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General vs Gordhundas Purmanand and others—Little and Co—Part heard.
475-00—Mulla and M—Aishabai vs Ebrahim Hajee Amir Mistri and another—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

36-99—Payne G S and M—Amtha Tribhowan Jugjiwan and another vs Bai Kasi—Madhavjee and V.

Long Causes.

527-00—Craigie L and O—Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Damodher Jetha and another—Muljee and R.
433-00—Crawford B and Co—Longman's Green and Co vs Kashinath Sevakram Dave—Bicknell M and M.
495-99—Nanu and H—The Star of India Mills Ld vs Ramdin Kaluram and another—Framjee and D.
293-99—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Doming de Souza and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
291-99—Little and Co—Doongersey Purshotam vs Premcore and others—Payne G S and M and B and K.
151-00—Captain and V—Purbut Survam and others vs Nagsey Koorpat—Matubhoy J and M.
573-97—Edgelow G and S—Miza Alli Mahomed Sheerazee vs Mah Sultan and others—Craigie L and O and Payne G S and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

O'BRIEN—January 29, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain H M S O'Brien, the Border Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DE RHE-PHILIPE—January 28, at Lucknow, Hilda Mary, the dearly loved daughter of George and Mary de Rhe-Philipe, aged 3 years, 3 months and 18 days.

MASTERS—January 31, at Fort William, John Masters, late Acting Inspector-General, Police, Bengal, aged 57 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER TRIBES.

BUT for the persistent misconduct of the Mahsuds on the Dera-Ismail Khan border, says the newly issued Administration Report, the history of the frontier during the past official year might be described as satisfactory. We have to be satisfied with something far short of perfect peace in that quarter, for with the frontier tribes it is only a matter of degree. When they are not offending us they are quarrelling among themselves. But that is not our affair. And so long as they confine their operations to their neighbours, their conduct is pronounced satisfactory. The fact that peace on the Hazara border remained undisturbed is attributed to the punishment inflicted ten years ago. The only tribe which gave much trouble in Peshawar was the Aka Khel, who had to be coerced by a blockade. The fines outstanding before the blockade was enforced were paid, but even while the blockade lasted it is shown that still offences were committed. The Kohat border gave very little trouble and arrangements were made with them for the improvement of the road through the Kohat Pass. As regards the Kurram valley little of interest is recorded. Chikkai proved faithful to his engagements and the Zaimushts gave little trouble. All the same the officer on special duty in Kurram besides being much occupied with boundary settlements had to settle a troublesome disputes connected with the territory of the Amir near Kharlachi. They are extraordinary people, these neighbours of ours, and require a deal of keeping in order. During the year the chief offenders, as everybody by this time knows, were the Mahsuds and the compiler of the Administration Report expresses the hope that the strong measures now being taken to coerce them will put a stop to their plundering expeditions into the valley. The Madda Khels still failed to give up ten of the persons whose surrender was demanded in connection with the Maizar outrage, but in March a small column surprised some of the Maizar hamlets and instead of ten our troops carried back forty-three. Much severer measures followed in order to impress upon the Maddas the conviction that the patience of Government had become exhausted and that to avoid further unpleasantness they would need to comply in full with the demand made upon them. Strong measures had also to be taken against the various sections of the tribes to which the Gomatti outlands belong and in consequence the gang which had given so much trouble in the Tochi, Bannu and Kohat crossed the border into Khost. The two leaders, Jan and Sialgari, went to Kabul and remained there for some time. They are back now and quiet, and we hope this quiet may not be the prelude to another storm.

As might be expected the report deals very fully with South Waziristan and the misbehaviour of the Mahsuds. We are reminded that they committed a number of offences during the first half of 1899. Then came a comparative lull, and it was believed that the Maliks were getting their tribesmen more under control. But just a year ago a serious recrudescence of crime was reported. The Nawab of Tonk's rifles were stolen and an attack was made on the Zam post when five men were murdered and their rifles stolen. Other similar offences and several dacoities followed. By these means the raiders acquired a goodly store of arms, with the result that the villagers along the border, being practically unarmed, were unable to stand up against them and their Maliks were unable to keep them under control. Several jirgahs were held during the course of the year to settle cases against the tribes. Most important of these, was one in which the Mahsuds, who appeared before Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of the Derajat, agreed to a settlement of all claims against them for offences committed up to March last, exclusive of inter-tribal cases, for a sum of thirty-five thousand rupees. The settlement is pronounced to have been neither complete nor satisfactory, and immediately after it was arranged fresh offences were committed. It will thus be seen that the strong measures which have since been taken were imperative. Unfortunately the measures so far adopted do not appear to be strong enough and we now find there is reason to believe that the Mahsuds having got over their fear of an expedition being sent against them, those sections most given to raiding have been emboldened to break out. It is contrary to the policy of Government to send an expedition against a tribe unless its chief is implicated and the establishment of a blockade is the only method of punishment which Government would approve. Apparently it is not sufficiently strenuous and the turbulent tribesmen will have to be more severely handled.

The Mahsuds who were guilty of misconduct in the Tochi Valley were assisted in their malpractices by the Waziris. During the year altogether thirty-three serious offences against Government servants or property were committed as compared with seventeen the previous year. These were principally connected with the theft of arms and wire cutting. At first little notice was taken of the offences, but as they became of frequent occurrence heavy fines were inflicted with salutary effect. Raids in the projected area became less numerous, one, however, making up in magnitude for the diminution in numbers. This occurred at Miramshah, the whole village being rifled by a great variety of rascals. It had been the boast of the residents of Miramshah that their village had never been invaded even in Pushtu times and now quite close to a military post they were "put to shame." The Dauris retaliated on Kharotis in Daur, while the Political Officer seized a lot of other tribesmen who had undoubtedly given the raiders a passage through their country. The case was referred to a jirgah whose finding was generally deemed satisfactory. The report shows that the hillmen are gradually, but surely, arming themselves with breach-loading rifles, though they do not obtain them from the troops in the valley. These forces being well entrenched did not lose a single rifle during the year. But twenty-nine muskets were stolen or robbed from the levies. Of these, fifteen were recovered, six being sent in by the Governor of Khost and the rest by local Maliks. Fines in rifles instead of in money were insisted on and it is claimed that this system is having a wholesome effect, it being "quite a common sight now to see people all over the Tochi without arms of any kind." The Madda Khels are now almost a model tribe, their conduct having been uniformly good during the year. Although they committed no offence, however, their allowances are kept back owing to the fact that there are still ten of the most prominent actors in the Maizar outrage to be surrendered. That is the most unsatisfactory fact concerning them. The report shows that the tribe has not been put to any trouble or inconvenience lately, so no efforts were made by them to put pressure on the runaways in order to compel their surrender. It is further believed that Dande and other relatives of Sadda Khan have done all in their power to impede the settlement in the hope that if they hold out long enough, they will get easy terms for Sadda Khan and the other detenues. The original terms have been modified, but still the Madda Khels show no disposition to comply with them. In January last a surprise attack against Maizar and Sheranne was sanctioned, but it was not carried into effect, the plan having leaked out. In March, however, a small column under Colonel Fasken and some Sikhs surprised some Maizar hamlets during a reconnaissance, and some prisoners were taken. Forty-three of them are now under detention at Miramshah and Datta Khel. During the present year a small column, which was sent to Maizar and Sheranne, blew up the towers in these villages and destroyed a large part of the crops. The report concerning the Madda Khels concludes with the record that there is reason to hope that most of the runaways will now surrender in order to avert further punishment next spring.

CHINESE REFORMER'S MEMORIAL.

KANG YU-WEI, the leader of the Chinese Reform Party has addressed a memorial to the Emperor urging His Majesty's return to Peking. The document was conveyed through the British Ambassador to Li Hung Chang who was requested to transmit the memorial to the Emperor. Whether it ever reaches Kuang Hsu or not it has a certain amount of interest of its own. Kang is a refugee from Peking whence the Reformer escaped after several attempts upon his life by highly placed officials of the Court who had also designs against the life of the Emperor. In the memorial Kang Yu-Wei narrates the whole of the circumstances of his escape from the capital in 1898. He was accused of three crimes by the Conservative Party, one of whose allegations was that he had attempted to murder the Emperor. The real state of affairs, he says, was that the high officials Yung Yi and Kang who engineered the "coup d'etat" had the intention to assassinate his Majesty and usurp the throne. As part of their plan they made strenuous efforts to capture Kang with the idea of thereafter murdering the Emperor, proclaiming the reformer as the regicide and compassing his execution. Heaven, however, says Kang, protected him. As the Conservative leaders failed to secure him they dared not harm His Majesty but they confined him in the Yan Toi Palace and spread rumours abroad against the reformers, putting some in prison and slaughtering others. Since his escape Kang has devoted himself to the consolidation of the Reform party in China and abroad. The members, he declares, may be put down at millions. They are devotedly loyal to the Emperor, whose likeness is reverenced in the meetings. Regarding the anti-foreign outbreak in Peking, Kang states that having failed in their rebellious projects Tsai I, Yung Lu, Kang I and others determined to drive out the foreigners and then adjust the dynasty and succession to their own liking. It was Wing Luk, he asserts, who as commander of the Imperial Body Guard ordered General Tung Tuk Cheung to lay siege to the Foreign Legations and try to murder the inmates. The rest of the memorial is an appeal to the Emperor to return to Peking and conduct the formal negotiations with the Powers. "That Your Majesty has not already returned to the capital," writes Kang, "is, we understand mainly due to Your Majesty being in the hands of the rebellious party, since your Majesty has been taken by force to the West." The "rebellious party" who hold the Emperor as a safeguard to dictate their designs to the various provinces are warned of the danger of provoking the anger of the world. Only in the return of the Emperor to the capital can peace be assured. If the Dowager Empress came back with Kuang Hsu, who it has been stated is returning to Peking, matters might not proceed very smoothly and accordingly Kang suggests that the imperious old lady should be left at Shensi and allowed due respect to the end of her days. The punishment of the leaders and abettors of the Boxers is urged as an essential to future peace and the memorial concludes with the declaration that should his Majesty return to Peking the reformers are willing to proceed north to escort him and be serviceable to him in order that negotiations may be opened up and peace made speedily with the world. The counsel of Kang Yu-Wei is admirable, but it is doubtful if it will ever reach the Emperor.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE reports concerning agricultural operations in Bombay Presidency have recently been of a more hopeful nature. There is every probability of cotton growers reaping an excellent crop, and in view of the short supply in the market holders are certain to be able to sell at a good profit. There are parts unfortunately where the crops are unsatisfactory, but indications are not wanting which show that the ryot has not suffered on the whole. In Sind the agriculturists have reaped splendid crops, although spring crops in that province would materially be improved by a moderate rainfall. In Baroda territory crops are in fair condition, while prospects in the Central Provinces are generally good. Reaping of wheat, juar and tur has commenced, and cotton picking is nearing completion. The Madras Deccan is not altogether satisfactory, water supplies being insufficient for irrigation crops are fading, as they are in parts of the Carnatic. In Bengal winter rice is nearly harvested, and prospects of cold weather crops are good. Rust is damaging wheat in the North-Western Provinces, where prospects are good, markets well-stocked, fodder ample, and prices almost stationary. In the Punjab there has been no lack of rain, and a period of sunshine would do great good. The weather is seasonable in Assam, where pulses and mustard are being gathered and the outturn is fair. In parts of Mysore cattle are unhealthy, while in Coorg coffee picking and harvesting of rice continues. In the Aurangabad district in Hyderabad crops have vastly improved, and winter rice is now in fairly good condition. The probable outturn of crops in Central India is good, except in Malwa, where crops have been damaged and stock is also in a low condition.

BY order of the High Court, on account of the plague, the examinations for the office of Subordinate Judges and High Court Pleaders, and Pleaders in the District and Subordinate Courts, have been postponed from the 11th March to the 19th June next.

YESTERDAY afternoon a very largely attended meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall to express sorrow at the death of the late Queen Empress Victoria and to take steps towards the adoption of a public memorial of Her late Majesty. His Excellency the Governor presided. On the motion of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and supported by the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses a resolution expressing regret at the death of the Queen Empress and an address of condolence to the King Emperor and the members of the Royal Family were adopted. On the motion of the Bishop of Bombay seconded by Mr. Justice Tyebjee and supported by the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit it was decided to invite subscriptions for a suitable public memorial of Her late Majesty and a large and influential Committee was appointed to take steps in regard to the proposal.

STEPS for holding a monster meeting of the Indigo industry on the 13th February under the chairmanship of the Lieutenant-Governor are being actively pursued.

ON the whole the monsoon conditions were not very favourable to the sugarcane crop in Bengal, and the total area planted was 867,900 acres as against 884,400 acres last year. An outturn of 94 per cent. is now anticipated.

TAKING the Census in Bolarum would appear to be attended with a certain amount of personal risk. Here is an extract from the Station Orders:—"Census—The preliminary enumeration will commence on the 1st February, 1901. Officers are requested to afford every assistance in their power to the census authorities and to keep under efficient control any of their dogs which are dangerous to strangers."

THE weekly statement of plague in the province, dated 30th January, shows 2 cases and 2 deaths in the village of Rurkah Khurd (Phillour tahsil) and 1 case in the village of Kahma (Nawashah tahsil) in Jullundar district; and 22 cases and 21 deaths in the villages of Ghamrola Khas, Narainpur Dinga, Pind Brahmanan, Tarapur, Himral and Birari, in the Shakargar tahsil of Gurdaspur district. No fresh cases or deaths have occurred in the four affected villages in the Sialkote district, one of which has been re-occupied.

THE Burma Legislative Council have taken the hint regarding the Military Police Act Amendment Bill. It will be remembered that some ingenious lawyer made the discovery that officers in the Burma Military Police had no right to arrest offending members of their force, since the Indian Articles of War only applied to the Regular Army; whereupon a Bill was introduced empowering officers to "order the arrest" of any non-commissioned officer or man charged with any offence. We pointed out that in this attempt to forestall a legal quibble the Bill might create a new quibble, seeing that the power to "order the arrest" was a very different thing from the power to "arrest." The Council have accordingly altered the drafting and the critical phrase now reads "may cause to be arrested,"

TRADE in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30th September last fell off greatly compared with the corresponding period of 1899. The imports dropped by 478,000 maunds, or 13 per cent., and the exports by 2,261,000 maunds, or 41 per cent. The decrease in imports appears to have been mainly in grain, pulse, unrefined sugar, "gur" and merchandise; and the decrease in exports in what, rapeseed and mustard seed. The decreased import of grain and pulse is welcome, as indicating the improved agricultural conditions of the province, though the decrease under the head of merchandise shows that there was still a considerable depression in trade. The decreased export of wheat is another proof of the slowness of the province's recovery from the recent famine. The decreased export of rape and mustard seed follows on previous quarterly decreases, and suggests that the trade with Bombay and Karachi is steadily falling off.

ON representations being made to the Porte by the French Embassy the Vali of Smyrna was immediately ordered to take measures to obtain the release of M. Mille, the French subject who was captured by brigands and to pay the ransom, £T.5,000. It is expected that M. Mille will be released to-day.—"Reuter."

A SUBJECT much talked of in Berlin just now is touched upon by the "Daily News" correspondent in that capital. At Cologne three young men had fully qualified as officers, and applied for their appointments. The body of officers, however, objected to them on account of their views as consistent Catholics on the subject of duelling. They were asked what their standpoint was in this question, and when they expressed the opinion that the duel should not be obligatory, they were blackballed. The War Minister cancelled the vote, but a second ballot had the same issue. The affair will now be brought before Parliament.

THE knighthood which the Queen conferred on the late Sir J. R. Dickson, in recognition of a life-time of splendid public service in Australia, narrowly missed being too late. It came with the new century honours, and the late Minister was a knight for just nine days. It is almost a record in shortlived titles. Lord Leighton was a peer for three weeks, but he never sat in the House of Lords, dying before the title could be finally settled on him. The annals of war tell many stories of honours which come at the eleventh hour, like the V. C. of Lord Roberts's son, and many more stories still of honours which would have been awarded if such a thing were known in England as a posthumous honours list. Why, by the way, should there not be such a list?

Germany is famous for its public monuments. Every great man has his statue, such monuments being nearly always admirably designed, well-placed, and generally in striking contrast in this and other respects to the heterogeneous collection of effigie in stone, good, bad and indifferent, dotted about on no particular principle, which represent our efforts in this direction. Now it has been decided to erect a monument to Wagner in Berlin, and the particulars to hand show how they go about such matters in the Fatherland. Thus all the sculptors of Germany have been invited to send in designs for the monument, and the committee has promised to divide £1,000 among the authors of ten designs from which a final choice will be made. The total cost of the monument, which is to be of marble, is not to exceed £5,000. The Kaiser, says the "Daily Chronicle's correspondent, has chosen the site, and has desired that the Wagner monument shall correspond whith those already erected to Goethe and Schiller in the Thiergarten. Designs sent in will be exhibited during the summer.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

'VARSITY NOTES.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

An all-too-brief vacation is rapidly drawing to a close. On Saturday next Light and Dark Blues will have re-assembled in full strength for another eventful period of sport and pastime. From the sporting standpoint Lent Term is always the most important and exciting, as a big sequence of Isthmian and Olympian contests are decided therein. Among other representative battles this year, the Association football, golf, hockey, chess, racquets, and billiard matches, the Inter-'Varsity "Grind," Boat Race, and sports, etc., will all be brought off before Easter. Outside these, further representative battles with the L.A.C., United Hospitals at athletics, not forgetting the International cable chess match with the American Universities, are also down for decision. Among the almost bewildering number of Isthmian tussles to be brought off are the "Lents" and "Torpids" races on Cam and Isis, the final stages of the Cambridge League and Oxford Inter-Collegiate Association football competitions, and athletic fixtures galore. From all this it will readily be seen that (to quote Liebnitz) "the present is enceinte with the future." Needless to add that universal interest will attach to the doings of the rival teams, etc., during the interim.

It is regrettable that the county cricket captains still elect to play the part of the ass of Buridan. In other words, having (in the opinion of most) stultified themselves by their recent action, they remain strangely apathetic as regards the outcome. This outcome is (as one famous Warwickshire and Cantab cricketer puts it) "a complete deadlock." If Lancashire choose to bowl Mold next season, to wit, and that bowler's action is henceforth above suspicion, what will happen? Either (a) other counties will have to refuse to meet Lancashire, or (b) Mold's deliveries will be no-balled consistently. Refusing to meet Lancashire would be a risky experiment on the face of it, while no able umpire could, or would, no-ball a fair delivery. The same, of course, applies to other counties or bowlers; and what if Mr. Fry persists in bowling "lobs" for Sussex? In our opinion, and that of thousands of others, the county captains are now in that awkward position described by Shillideer as "between the devil and the deep sea." Moreover, the vast majority of cricketers are openly advocating the re-establishment of a responsible cricket council. A circular will be issued shortly inviting united action under this heading; and about time, too! Any way, if such illogical, drastic and unfair legislation as that in question is really to obtain next season, it were indeed well if some alteration took place, and that speedily.

A battle royal ensued between Swinton and Oldham, the leading clubs in the Northern Union Championship, and 30,000 people assembled to witness the match. The game all through was so closely contested that none could tell, until it was over, which side would gain the victory. Oldham took the field without that clever try-getter, S. Williams, a player who may almost be said to "count two on a division," but the side played an extremely good game, and if they met the full strength of Swinton again to-morrow the tables might easily be turned. On the form shown in the first half of the game there was confident predictions that the honours would rest with Oldham. Their half-backs were wonderfully active, and Swinton were kept so much on the defensive that they hardly deserved the lead at half-time. For this lead they were entirely indebted to the individual work of R. Valentine, who successfully took two penalty kicks. Oldham scored from one penalty kick, and once they fairly broke down the Swinton defence—at least nearly everybody jumped to this conclusion. It was just before half-time that the ball was forced over the Swinton line and grounded. Oldham claimed a try, but the referee had a doubt about it, because his view was obstructed by spectators, and he did not allow the claim. This was the most unfortunate incident connected with the overflow of spectators on to the field of play. The game was a finer exposition of defence than of attack, and the balance of honours went to Swinton here, because at times their forwards got smothered, and everything depended on the back division. It was a glorious moment for Oldham when Huzzey, completing a pretty passage of combination play, evaded the vigilance of the defenders and scored a try which gave his side the lead. "The Bank of England to a China orange on Oldham" was a common cry in the stands after this. But Swinton rallied magnificently, and after some finely exciting football they recovered the lead with a try scored by Messer. It has been decided, owing to the spectators trespassing on the ground, that the match is to be replayed.

For the first time this season the Northumbrians appeared at home in a county engagement, their opponents being Cheshire. The home county had the best of the opening exchanges, and the play at the outset was confined to the Cestrians' territory from a punt. Robinson, who made his first appearance this season, scored a fine try, which Henderson failed to convert. Cheshire pressed on resuming, but the three-quarter backs of the visitors mulled the majority of the openings made by Kendal and Bradley. On the other hand, the Northumbrians made most of every chance, and before the interval Robinson again scored, Anderson converting. Interval: Northumberland, one goal and one try (eight points); Cheshire, nil. Cheshire pressed on resuming, but were still faulty at three-quarters. The Northumberland forwards began to tame down a little, and during this period Hartley scored a good try for Northumberland, which he converted, and a free kick also by the aid of Anderson secured three points. Just on time Greenwell scored a try, Robson adding the major points, whilst Robinson's last try was unconverted. Final:—Northumberland, four goals (one penalty) and two tries (24 points); Cheshire one try (three points).

On Saturday, for the first time this season, interference by the weather with first-class football had to be recorded. Fog reigned in many parts of England. Travellers by railway reported that it was continuous between London and Stafford. Birmingham and the Black County were enveloped. The conditions at the West Bromwhich Albion ground were so bad that the gates were never thrown open, and the match at Small Heath was only played with great difficulty. Lancashire clubs were more favoured. Aston Villa journeyed, comparatively speaking, from darkness into light to keep their engagement with Everton, and at Manchester and at Oldham there were welcome bursts of sunshine. But at Bolton the players had to leave the field after twenty-five minutes' play, and the game had finally to be abandoned.

Sir W. Wynn's hounds met at Maesfen, Cheshire, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Ed. Kenyon, on Saturday. The field was the largest seen at that place for the last fifty years, and in all probability it was a record one. Dozens of ladies were present in well-appointed equippages, and there were also many cyclists and pedestrains. The fog was so dense that after waiting for three-quarters of an hour it was decided to move on to the Wyches, some five miles away, in hopes that there would be a change for the better, but, unfortunately, such was not the case, although two or three times, just for a minute or so, the mist looked like clearing away. Shortly after one o'clock the majority of the field had left, convinced that hunting was out of the question, among the number being the Duke of Westminster and Miss West.

But hounds did not leave, and those who stayed were rewarded with an exceedingly good "fog hunt" of forty minutes, the fox being found opposite the Misses Kenyon, of the Gelli. The country was very heavy, and very blind; nevertheless hounds went at a capital pace, scent being good, in almost a direct line for Cuddington, and when, just below Malpas, the fog was so black that it was positively dangerous to go on any longer, and so hounds were with some difficulty stopped. Under favourable conditions the hunt would probably have been a briliant one.

Mr. J. H. Saunders, the honorary secretary of the Military Racquet Championship Tournament, informs us that the committee of Prince's Club have decided to continue the competition this year, the probable date being the first week in March, but the actual days will be made known when, in due course, the programme and conditions of entry are published. The competition was instituted in 1892. Last year it had to be abandoned in consequence of the war. In 1899 the cup, a handsome work of art, presented by the club, was won by the 2nd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, who were successfully represented by Colonel James Spens (now with his regiment in South Africa) and Lieutenant R. M. Sprot, who are still the titular champions.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE QUEEN'S INTERMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The interment of the Queen in the sarcophagus at Windsor beside Prince Albert, takes place at three o'clock to-day.

The coffin will be conveyed on a gun carriage through the Park, which will be lined with troops.

The King and Emperor William leave Windsor on Tuesday morning.

They will drive, escorted by Life Guards, from Paddington to Marlborough House, where they take luncheon and afterwards drive to Charing Cross.

It is expected that the Emperor William will receive an immense ovation in London. His Majesty sails in the afternoon from Port Victoria.

THE CEREMONIES AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Mourners including the Queen and the other Royal ladies will walk in to day's procession to Fragmore.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER BOER SUCCESS.

One thousand Boers have captured the British post at Modderfontein to the South-West of Krugersdorp.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to relieve the garrison.

The officers and men who were captured are arriving at Vereeniging.

INCREASED ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

An official despatch states that a combined movement of several Boer Commandos is taking place in the Orange River Colony and that a fresh invasion of Cape Colony is anticipated.

All the garrisons South of the Orange River have been warned to be on their guard.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FOR INDIA.

An "Indian Daily News" London cable states that owing to Lord Kitchener being likely to be detained for another year in South Africa, the Duke of Connaught has been selected for the Commander-in-Chiefship of India, and leaves to take up the appointment soon after the Queen's funeral.

The same paper states that owing to Sir William Nicholson's not returning to India, Sir Edwin Collen will be asked to postpone his retirement and will remain Millitary Member for another twelve months from March next.

DEATH OF MR. R. KERSHAW.

NAVSARI, FEB., 4.

Mr. Ralph Kershaw, Soobha of Navsari District died here at ten o'clock last night. The schools and other institutions were closed out of respect for the deceased. It is believed that Sampatrao, His Highness the Gaikwar's brother will succeed him.

FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 4,

To-day the inefficiency and the insufficiency of the Public Works Subordinates was the subject of long examinations by the Commission in the Panch Mahals, in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas.

According to the evidence of the Deputy Collector, Broach, the Bhils would not come on the works because they objected to the weekly payments, compulsory residence on the works and also, it may be said, to the appropriation of wages by the Mukaddams on the works. It also appeared from this witness, as well as from the evidence of Mr. Ryan, Deputy Conservator of Thana, that Circle Inspectors did the work of gratuitous relief badly. His honour explained that he was not concerned with men so much as the systems; the former had worked hard and done their best.

Mr. Weir, Collector of Surat, said the better class of small cultivators did not save from year to year and would not have even if their land was given them free. With regard to the question of assessment the evidence of Mr. Dalal, Trustee for Parsi Panchayat land, Ahmedabad, given later in the day, is of interest as he is the first witness, so far as I remember, who has connected the assessment with the cultivators' failure to cope with the famine. He put the assessment at 31 or 33 per cent. of the gross produce, which is higher than other witnesses have put it. But his figures of values of various crops are, cotton twenty, jawar eleven and wheat fourteen rupees an acre which the President refused to accept as rediculously low and the evidence of Mr. Dalal came to an end somewhat abruptly.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, FEB. 4.

A central meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be held in Wanowrie Ranges from 18th to 28th February. The Camp will be pitched by the 17th for the accommodation of the British and Native troops and Volunteers. Colonel Carter, Royal Scots, is appointed Camp Commandant.

THE LATE CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND.

A meeting of the City Chief Plague Volunteers was held to-day under the presidentship of General Burnett. It was proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of the late Captain Sutherland expressing the deep regret felt by the committee who served the city and people during the last epidemic.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, FEB 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bangal, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Paramatta, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

NAPLES, 1ST FEB.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer s. s. Golconda, left here yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 4th instant via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Marna Valverie, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The same Company's s. s. Gisola, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 2nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1st.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28

MOURNING IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

The Council of the Indian Medical Association have sent the following resolution to the Viceroy:—"The Council of the Indian Medical Association, as representing the local medical profession of the Indian Empire, do hereby express the profound sorrow of the medical profession of this Empire at the lamented death of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, the late Queen-Empress, and they respectfully offer, through H. E. the Viceroy, their humble and heart-felt condolence with His Majesty the King and Emperor, and the Royal Family in their bereavement.

POONA.

The members of the Poona Bene-Israel Community held a memorial Service on Saturday under the auspices of the Association for the study of Jewish Religion, at the conclusion of which blessings of the Most High were invoked on His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family and a telegram was sent to the Governor of Bombay expressing regret and sorrow at the death of Her Majesty.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Cantonment and the City was held this evening in the Council Hall Major General Burnett presiding. The Chairman spoke a few chosen words and explained the object of the meeting which was called for the purpose of expressing sorrow at death of theQueen whose death they had to mourn and offer heartfelt sympathy to King Edward 7th. After alluding briefly to the Chief features in her Majesty's reign he called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Aston to move the first proposition. Mr. Aston rose to propose the first resolution that this meeting desires to place on record, with humble reverence and loyal devotion its profound and abiding sorrow at the death of the Queen and said that the reign which was memorable in British history and memorable too in the history of the world is ended.

In seconding Mr. Aston's proposition Sirdar Dorabji Pudomji said a glorious and eventful reign one which has no parallel in modern history for expansion and consolidation of the great Empire and for development of Commerce, Education and peaceful arts has termined in death. Her Majesty was a prudent politician and expert in statesmanship, whose instincts guided the actions of her ministers and a conscientious and truthful monarch whose utterances carried conviction amongst other civilised powers. Her Mesajesty exercised silent influnce on the politics of Europe, that the hosts of cunning diplomatists or armies could not have done. It is no exaggeration to say that Her Majesty was the guardian of the peace of Europe. In the Mahrati National Anthem Her Majesty is addressed as Devi Shri Victoria.—Devi means goddess—orientalism certainly but no more appropriate appellation could have been used for a monarch by an Indian poet whom we would describe as angelic in her character. Doctor Bhandakerr moved the next proposition which was to send to message of condolence the following effect—That the inhabitants beg respectfully to tender their condolence at the death of the Queen Empress to His Majesty the King Emperor, and Royal Family. The proposer made a long and eloquent speech, dealing with the progress made by the British Empire in arts and science during this glorious reign. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale seconded the motion which, being put to those present standing, was carried in silence. The third resolution proposed by Mr. Gungaram Bhau Maske was that a fund be raised to perpetuate the memory of the Empress and that a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions and to dispose of the fund so raised in a manner that may appear most desirable. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THANA.

The Kshatriya Community of Thana performed religious service with due ceremony befitting the melancholy occasion of the funeral of Her Majesty the late Empress Victoria in the Gaum Devi Temple under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar Ovalekar, First class Honorary Magistrate, Thana. In the compound a memorial arch was erected and it was decorated with ever-greens and draped with black; while on the top was placed Her Majesty's portrait. The ceremony commenced by performing the worship of the Goddess Gaum Devi by the Priests. Grain and money were afterwards distributed in charity to all the beggars and Sadus and the company dispersed.

NARIAD.

Under the guidance of Kazi Bapusahib of Nariad, aided by Khan Kahib S. R. Nanjiani and the retired Foujdar Jaffarkhan, the Mahomedans met at their mosque, when Mr. K. S. Nanjiani addressed the audience, dwelling on the manifold virtues of the late Queen Empress and mentioning the numerous blessings the rayat enjoyed during her august reign. Finally he proposed "Dua-i-Khair" (short special service) which was ably led by the Kazi sahib, who seconded the proposal and was repeated amidst frequent utterances of amen.

KUMTA.

At a public meeting convened under the presidency of Mr. McGregor, Assistant Collector, it was unanimously resolved that the following telegram be sent to His Majesty the King Emperor through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—"The community of Sirsi express their heartfelt grief at the death of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress."

BHIWANDI.

A meeting of the inhabitants assembled under the Chairmanship of the Municipal Vice-President on Saturday when profound sorrow was expressed at the sad demise of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and a wire of condolence was sent to the Private Secretary for transmission to His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor King Edward VII. All the shops without exception were closed and every transaction was suspended on the day of the funeral. The general meeting of the Municipality was adjourned without transacting any business after recording a resolution expressive of profound sorrow. In the evening the Mahomedans assembled in the Durga premises to offer prayers, and the Hindus in the Mitra Mela Hall, where Mr. Kashinath Kesheo Mekal explained the occasion to the assembly.

MALWAN.

The sad news of the death of the Queen was received here with profound grief by all classes of Her late Majesty's subjects, spreading a gloom over the whole town. All public offices, schools and private shops were at once closed and marriages and other religious ceremonies usually performed in this month by the Hindus were postponed. People of all classes and creeds assembled in a body in the premises of Shet Vitaldas Kanji, under the presidency of Mr. Austin, Superintendent of Police, in the District of Ratnagiri. Speeches expressive of deep sorrow were made and a short sketch of the life virtues and noble character of the Queen was narrated in moving terms. Prayers were offered to Almighty God to grant peace to Her soul, and on the motion of the President, seconded by Row Saheb V. V. Wagh, the Sub-Judge at Malwan, it was unanimously resolved that a telegram expressive of regret be sent. Raw Bahadur Patwardhan, Divisional Officer in this Collectorate, Row Saheb K. N. Bhute, the Row Saheb Bowdeker, Dr. Welling and other Government officers took a leading part in the proceedings of this meeting which dispersed in solemn silence.

AKOLA.

The Parsee community under the Presidency of Mr. Rustomji Fardunji, the Deputy Commissioner, assembled in the Fire Temple to offer up prayers for the soul of their late Sovereign. All the Parsee ladies took part in the service, which was conducted by Dastur Peshtanji Jamshedji, assisted by the officiating priest. After offering up most heartfelt and sincere prayers to God to rest the soul of the dead Queen in eternal peace, the assembly dispersed in solemn silence. The day was observed as one of general mourning by the whole Parsee community.

NAGPUR.

The Parsees of Nagpur assembled at their Fire Temple to offer to the Almighty, prayers for their departed Sovereign, as enjoined by the tenets of the Zorastrian religion. These were recited before the sacred fire from the Zend Avesta. Afterwards the chief priest addressed the assembly and referred in suitable words to the great virtues of the revered and much lamented Sovereign, who had enshrined herself in the hearts of the whole community, and in the name of the whole assembly, he prayed God to give to her soul the highest happiness in the other world, and grant to his present Majesty, King Edward VII long life and a happy and glorious reign.

The Atba-e-Malak community of Medhi Bag held a meeting on the 30th January, wherein it was unanimously resolved that their Head Priest and the President of the meeting H. M. Malak, Budrudin Gulam-Hussein be requested to convey to the Viceroy and to the Royal Family, through the Hon'ble Mr A. H. L. Fraser, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, their sympathetic feeling of deep felt sorrow and condolence for the most lamented death of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Verses in Arabic were also recited and the English translation then read.

GONDAL.

Gondal in mourning presents a picture of profound grief. Striking marks of sympathy are visible, testifying to the great respect and homage that is being paid to the memory of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. A "State Gazette" Extraordinary was issued the other day wherein directions were given for the observance of special ceremonies prescribed for the funeral day. All the public offices, schools and the Grassia College were closed. Prayers were offered at various temples and special services were held in mosques. Eighty-one minute guns were fired, the last gun booming precisely at sunset, when the flags on the royal palace dropped half mast.

PALITANA.

This day being the day appointed for the funeral of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, all business was stopped, all the public offices and schools being closed. A memorial service attended by H. H. Sir Mansingji, K. C. S. I., Thakore Sahib of Palitana, the Dewan Sahib and officers of the State, was held at 6 p. m. in the temple of Shri Cheravnath. Hindus and Mohamedans had arranged among themselves to meet together for the same purpose in their temples and mosques. Eighty-one minute guns were fired, the last gun being fired at sunset, and the flag dropping half mast.

INDORE.

The Parsee community of Indore assembled at Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Bhamgaras Fire Temple and offered prayers for the repose of the soul of her late Majesty, the Queen-Empress Victoria, and wished a long life and as prosperous a reign to our new Sovereign Emperor Edward VII as that vouchsafed to his Majesty's revered mother. The prayers were supplemented in Persian, by a few words for the occasion by the priest, Mobed Manchershah.

SURAT.

A large and influential meeting of Anjuman-Islam was held under the Presidentship of Syed Zain Ul Edroes, at his residence. Navab of Baila, Navab Sidee Mohamed Yacoob Khan and his sons Buxee Meer Zainodem Khan, Mr. Alee Akbar, Executive Engineer, Khan Saheb Molvee Abdul Cadir Bakza Subeder Mulik and Hasum Nusroo Mia, Persian teachers, Shaik Bahadur were present. The hall, as well as the compound, were overcrowded and many people stood. Prayers were offered, and speeches of heartfelt sorrow and profound grief were delivered by Mr. Alee Akbar, Khan Saheb Molvee Abdulkader Bokza, Moonshe Mohamed Cassim and Subedar Mulik Hassum. Poetry of sorrow and condolence were recited by Ahmeda Moheer Mahmood Syed Abed Alee and the school boys. Resolutions of sorrow and sympathy were passed. Grain was distributed to poor Mohamedans and Hindoos numbering more than 2,000.

SUNTH RAMPUR.

As soon as the melancholy news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was received here, the bazaars, offices and schools were closed. Prayers were also offered by the people of different creeds for rest, and peace to her departed soul and for a long and a happy reign to the King Emperor. A meeting representing all classes and communities was held in the Diamond Jubilee Hall, presided over by the Administrator. A resolution of sympathy and condolence to the King Emperor of India and the Royal Family was passed.

AUNDH.

Great gloom has been cast over this little town by the melancholy news of the demise of Queen Victoria. Chief Pant Saheb heard with the deepest regret the sad news, and ordered all offices, schools and shops to be closed. On January 29th a crowded meeting was held under the auspices of the Pant Saheb and Shrimant Balasheb, the son of the chief, spoke on the progress of India under British rule. Afterwards speeches were made by the Chitnis and other gentlemen, and the Pant Saheb eulogising the kindness experienced by him at the hands the deceased Empress. A resolution was passed asking the Bombay Government to convey the sympathy of Aundh to the Royal family.

LIMBDI.

At a great representative meeting held yesterday under the presidency of His Highness the Thakore Saheb, at the Jusoonath temple. The Thakore Saheb paid a tribute of respect to the memory of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. He referred to the innumerable blessings enjoyed in her Majesty's glorious reign. He justly termed her Majesty as the incarnation of "devi" (goddess) and enumerated some of the countless blessings conferred on India, especially the ever memorable Proclamation of 1858, the Magna Charta of India, initiated at her Majesty's express desire. He concluded by calling upon all present to join him in offering prayers to the Almighty to bless her Majesty's soul. All offices, schools and shops were closed. 81 guns were fired and the flag dropped half mast.

AJMERE.

Ajmere presented yesterday a mournful and dismal appearance. In compliance with the resolution passed at a public meeting of the citizens held on the twenty-fifth January, all firms, shops, factories, and schools were closed on account of its being the day appointed for the funeral of the great Empress. The Hindu population offered special prayers invoking eternal peace for the soul of Her Benign Majesty in all the temples. The Arya Samaj Bhawan, the Orphanage and other places of public worship and the Mahomedan community did the same at the Durgah and all other mosques. There was a memorial service at Saint Mary's and other churches. Alms were distributed by grain-dealers in the grain market and by others. Among respectable Hindu and Mahomedan families marriage feasts and processions which were to take place yesterday were postponed. Shops were also closed at Nasirabad, Beawer Pushkar, Kharwa and Pisangan.

KARWAR.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the funeral of her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, eighty-one minute-guns were fired here, the last gun being fired at sunset, when the flag was dropped half mast. The cost was met by public subscription. All public offices, schools, shops and other places of business were closed.

DHRANGADRA.

Saturday being the funeral day of her late Majesty Queen-Empress, the Rajasaheb ordered all offices and educational institutions to be closed. Commercial business in the state was also suspended. Eighty-one minute guns were fired. The State Infantry, Body Guards and the Police were in attendance with their arms reversed. The Union Jack was lowered and the troops marched past the flag-staff, the band playing the Dead March In Saul, at the special desire of the Rajasaheb. Prayers were offered in temples and mosques.

GODHRA.

A memorial service conducted by Rao Saheb Parvatishanker and attended by Hindus of all classes was held last evening in the Ramji's temple. At the conclusion of the service the assembly listened to the recital of the "garud puran." The assembly then proceeded to the local high school where representatives of the various sects placed wreaths on the portrait of the late Queen-Empress. All shops were again closed.

NANDURBAR.

Yesterday being the memorial service day, all schools and shops were closed and business suspended. Hundreds of people of different castes assembled at the Shri Ganpati temple to hear 'Harikrirtana,' in which the good qualities of the Queen-Empress were extolled and prayers for the salvation of her soul invoked. The Mohomedans also assembled in their mosques for the same purpose.

RATNAGIRI.

A large and crowded meeting of Hindus of different classes assembled in Vittoba's temple and held a service in sacred memory of her late lamented Most Garcious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Puran was read and prayers offered; verses specially composed for the occasion were recited, the last piece being contributed by Colonel Kirtikar.

UMRETH.

A crowded meeting representing all communities was held to mourn the irreparable death of our Gracious Queen-Empress and to pray the Almighty to grant her salvation. All business was stopped in the town, and grain was distributed to thousands of poor.

ETAWAH.

A meeting of the Hindus of Etawah was held at the Becher Sabha premises to express their profound grief at the most lamentable death of her Most Gracious Majesty Empress Victoria. There were about 1,000 persons of all denominations present and the premises were hung up with mourning tapestries suited for the occasion. Baboo Madan Mahan Das was in the chair, and opened the meeting with a short speech. Among the other speakers were Messrs. Raghunath Prasad, Lajjaram, Inayethusain. Sher Charan Lal, Mahomed Abdullah, Ambaprasad, Mosiraza Kashinath, Sheo Sahai, and Panna Lal. It was unanimously proposed that a message of condolence be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy.

BANSDA.

A Durbar presided over by H. H. Maharaul Shri Pratap-Singhji, Raja Saheb was held in Bansda for the purpose of expressing grief for the most lamentable demise of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The Durbar was attended by all the officers and leading men of the town. H. H. the Raja Saheb addressed a few words to the audience, expressing his heartfelt sorrow for the invaluable loss sustained by the Indian Princes as well as by the Indian subjects and held out hopes that His Majesty the Emperor Edward VII would by his noble virtues, inherited from his illustrious mother, repair the loss. All the offices, schools and shops were closed for five days on account of this sad occurrence.

GULBURGA.

On the 31st January a crowded meeting of the Mahomedan, Hindu, Christian and Parsee communities of Gulburga, subject to H. H. the Nizam, presided over by Mr. Syed Amir Hassan Subedar, was held to express their profound sorrow and grief at the lamentable death of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

It was further resolved that the deepest general mourning be observed by every inhabitant of Gulburga and all the shops be closed and business of every description suspended on the day of interment.

CHALISGAON.

The railway employes at this station met to offer their special prayers for securing everlasting peace to the departed soul of her Most Gracious Majesty. After a brief resume of the life and doings of the noble lady had been given by Mr. V. N. Paranjape, Pleader, Dhulia, the meeting was dissolved in profound sorrow.

GODHRA.

A meeting of the Parsees of Godbra was convened at Dr. Byramsha Manchersha Marshal's bungalow, where a memorial service to the pious memory of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress commenced at 5-30 and ended at 6-30 with prayers for peace and rest to her soul. This service was conducted by a Parsee priest, who was specially called for from Broach.

CAMBAY.

Saturday was observed as a day of deep mourning all the offices, schools and shops being closed. A memorial service was held in the Juma Musjid and was attended by His Highness the Navabsaheb and Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis of the town. Eighty-one guns were fired and free grain was distributed by the Durbar to the poor.

KAIRA.

Saturday was observed as a day of general mourning in Kaira. All the shops in the Bazar were closed and business totally suspended throughout the town, the people doing this of their own accord and will.

A large open-air meeting was held to make arrangements for the people of different commuities to offer up prayers for the rest of the soul of her late Majesty, and a portrait of her late Majesty, draped in black, was conspicuously placed. Mr. R. B. Behechar lal presided.

BOMBAY.

N. W. P. BRAHMINS OF BOMBAY.

At the instance of Rao Saheb Dr. S. S. Missir, the Khankubja Brahmins of the N. W. P. and Oudh met at the temple of Kashi Vishveshwar, situate near the J. J. Hospital and offered prayers for the repose of the soul of the late Queen-mother.

A memorial service (Bhajan) was held under the auspices of the Old Nagpada Dnyan Vardhak Mandali in the temple of Shri Lakshmi Narayen at Old Nagpada. Mr. Sitaram K. Bole, president of the Mandali, expressed the sorrow felt by the backward Maratha classes at the death of the most beloved Queen-Empress, in appropriate terms.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE AMBROLI CHURCH.

A solemn service was conducted in the Ambroli Church (United Free Church of Scotland) Girgaum Back Road by the Minister the Rev. M. B. Nikombe at 8 a.m. on Saturday. It was in English and Marathi. The Rev. Dhanjibhai, the Rev. Baba Padmanji and the Rev. N. MacNicol also took part in the service. Each dwelt touchingly on the different aspects of the late Queen Empress' life. The minister who was present at the celebration of the Empress' Diamond Jubilee in 1897 in London spoke also of his impression of the glory of Queen-Empress Victoria's reign and the touching by sweet way Her Majesty received the loyal greetings of her people at the time. The native Christians feel Her Majesty's death profoundly.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL SERVICE.

An United Indian Christian memorial service was held in the Christ Church compound, Byculla, kindly lent by the Rev. C.F.W. Hatchell, Chaplain, when over 1,000 Indian Christians of every denomination represented in Bombay met to join in the universal tribute of sorrow on the occasion of the funeral of our revered late Queen Empress. The Pastors of representative congregations took part in the service, which consisted of the Church of England burial service and three addresses by the Rev. S. V. Karwarkar, (Marathi), Rev. T. Davis, (Urdu) and the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nowroji (English). A choir of over 200 voices had been trained by Mrs. Hume, Byculla, and two special Marathi hymns were composed for the occasion by Mr. Kosti. As the service was held in the proximity of the church, it was possible for the church organ to be used, and the organist Mr. Macnee kindly played. In addition Mr. A. L. Rhenius added much to the musical effect by accompanying the singing with his cornet.

MEETING OF JAINS.

A meeting of the Members of the Sthanakvasi Jain Dharma Mandali was held on Saturday afternoon in the room of the Mandali at Chinchpokli under the presidency of Sheth Lukhamsee Napoo, J. P., to offer prayers on behalf of the late Queen. A large number of Sthanakvasi Jains attended and amongst those present were Mr. Darjibhai Lukhamchand, J.P., Mr. Motichund Tulsidas, Manekchund Tulsidas, Mahidas Virchand, Amarchand Virji, Tribhovan Nemchand, Vadilal Motilal Shah, Bhaidas Bechardas, Bharmal Shripal, Dhanjee Devshi, Talakashi Dhanji, and Damji Natha. The president and Mr. Motichand Tulsidas spoke on the advantages derived from Her Mejesty's reign. Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah then mentioned some of the special features of Her Majesty's character touching upon them from a Jain point of view. It was unanimously resolved that a telegram and a letter expressing regret for the loss of Her Majesty be despatched to the Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy with the request that the expression of condolence be conveyed to His Majesty the King and Emperor of India.

LOWER MAHIM.

The Church of Nossa Sinhora D'Salvacao, Dadar, observed Saturday as a day of mourning. At 6 a. m., 12 noon, and 6 p. m. the bells of the church tolled and when the last sound had died away the band of the St. Lucius Society, played the Dead March. The church was devoid of her rich splendour and vestment and the seating room was taxed to its utmost capacity. The Very Revd Father Thomas C. Hearique, delivered a most impressive sermon (in Portuguese and Marathi), dwelling upon Her Majesty's virtues and excellent qualities. Prayers were offered in silence, and with the Dead March in Saul the solemn service ended.

SANTA CRUZ.

The residents of Sant Cruz met on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Emunabai Krishnaroe R. Jayker to offer prayers on behalf of her Gracious Majesty Queen Empress Victoria. The members of Mr. Wamanrao Pitale's family and others observed that in the sad bereavement all nations have suffered.

THE BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.

The seventy-fourth annual general meeting of the members of this Library was held on Sunday when Mr. Motilal Jumnadas Shroff presided. The chairman said that before the meeting proceeded with the business mentioned in the circular they had to record with deep regret, the death of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. By her death the whole nation had been thrown into deep gloom. A great and irreparable loss had been suffered by the whole British Empire. The meeting unanimously resolved that a letter of condolence expressing the sympathy of the members of the institution be sent through the proper channel to His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward the Seventh.

The report for the three years ending 31st December 1900, read and adopted at the meeting showed that the financial condition of the Library was not satisfactory. It worked during the years 1898—1899 and 1900 at a total loss of Rs. 1589-2-0, owing to decrease of members in consequence of plague, famine &c. The chairman and several members expressed their views in regard to the improvement of the finances of the Library. A new Managing Committee was elected and the Book-Committee and Auditors for the current year were also appointed. A vote of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee for the zeal with which they managed the affairs of the Library and to the chairman for presiding, terminated the proceeding.

BRAHMA KSHATRIYA COMMUNITY.

A mass meeting of all the sections of the Brahma Kshatriya community of Bombay was held in the spacious hall of the Halai Kshatriya Wady in Gulalwady on Saturday afternoon at the invitation of Rao Saheb Dalputram Pranjivan Khakhar, J. P., the head of the caste, who was voted to the chair. Amongst those present were: Messrs. Jeenabhoy Vithaldass, Surjibhoy Morarji, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Purshottam Jaoowji, Morarji Hunsraj, Jeewraj Joothabhoy, Purshotam Shavji, Odhavji Shamji, Thakordas Jagjiwan Variram Ashanand, Vithaldas Purshotam, Harichand Rupchand, Tribhovan Harjiwan, Chunilal Jagjiwan and many others. After the reading of prayers from the Yajurveda for the peace of the soul of her late Majesty and speeches by Rao Saheb Dalpatram P. Khakhar, Messrs. Jeenabhoy Vithaldass, of the Bank of Bombay, Atmaram Kuverji Joshi and Jeewraj Jethabhoy in which they dwelt at length on the good qualities of the Empress and the multifarious advantages which have been the result of her benign, long and prosperous reign. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting records the deep sense of heartfelt sorrow occasioned by the death of their beloved sovereign and mother Victoria Queen of England and Colonies and Empress of India and they unanimously pray that God in His infinite goodness grant her eternal happiness in Heaven."

That this meeting congratulates Edward VII King of England and Colonies and Emperor of India and pray to the Almighty whom it has pleased to appoint him as our ruler that he may live long and continue to follow in the wake of his lamented mother.

It was decided to forward the resolutions to H. E. Lord Northcote with a request to convey them to the proper authorities.

VOLUNTEER PARADE SERVICE AT PAREL.

On Saturday evening a service of mourning was held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel. The church was crowded with military and civilians, and the service was the most impressive yet witnessed in Parel. The occasion was also deemed a fitting one for a parade service for the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. At 5 p.m. the K and N Companies of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, in their full dress uniform, blue with red facings, and white helmets with silver fittings paraded on the Gymkhana grounds with band, under the command of Captains Sarjant and Harves, and Lieutenant Trimmings, and thence marched in slow step, with arms reversed, headed by the band, solemnly playing Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," to the church, a distance of about half a mile. At the entrance to the church compound they were joined by the Rev. R. Hugh Gundry, M.A., the chaplain to the Corps. The service opened by the organ playing Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," which was very impressively rendered by Mr. E. F. Allum. Next was sung the solemn hymn, "Day of Wrath! Oh day of mourning! After a few responses Psalm XC., was sung, then the lesson from the 1st Thessalomans IV. Chapter and 3rd verse, was impressively read by the Rev R. Hugh Gundry next followed the hymn, "The Saints of God: their conflict past" after which the "Dead March" in Saul, was played by the organist with the accompaniment of muffled drums. The last hymn was "Now the labourer's task is over," and after a few solemn prayers, the service closed by the organ playing Chopin's Funeral March, accompanied by the drums. The Altar, lectern and communion rails were draped in black. Among the military officers who attended the service, besides the officers of the G. I. Railway Volunteer's, were Captain G. W. Moore, 2nd Madras Lancers, and Captain W. Boileau, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, in their full dress Cavalry uniforms. On Sunday evening the Rev. R. Hugh Gundry in his sermon referred to the late Queen Emprsss and recounted some touching incidents of her life as a Christian.

MEETING AT ZAVERBAUG.

A large and representative meeting of Hindu ladies and gentlemen assembled in response to the invitation of Mr. Tribhowundass Munguldass Nathoobhoy on Saturday afternoon at Zaverbaug to offer prayers for the peace of the soul of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. Among those present were Mr. Tribhowandass Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Raoji Vinayak J. Shankershett, Dr. S. Nayak, Messrs. P. B. Joshi, Kahandas Keshowdas, Manmohandas Ramji, Nagindas Tulsidas Marfatia, Rao Bahadur Narayan T. Vaidya and Vasanji Khimji, Messrs Munguldas Kahandas, Damodar Vijbhucandas, Ranchoddas Tribhowandas, Gangadas Devji, Tulsidas Lallubhai, Mohonji, etc. Special prayers and hymns composed for the occasion were sung jointly by ladies and gentlemen in which the former took the lead, the whole assembly who were each personally supplied with a "mala" telling the beads while so engaged. Mr. Tribhowandas afterwards at the request of Mr. N. T. Maratia placed a wreath of flowers before Shridhar Narayen to the memory of Her Majesty, all standing up as Mr. Tribhovandas did so. Prayers were again offered after which Swami Jagadishwaranandh preached a sermon in Sanskrit dilating on the high and unrivalled virtues of Her late Majesty, exhorting his audience to imitating her example and leading a pure life like hers. Mr. Tribhowandas and other members of the Hindu Mahajan Committee then formed into a procession and went to the Queen's Statue where another floral wreath was placed at the foot of Her Majesty by Mr. Tribhowandas, after which the meeting silently dispersed.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE EMPEROR.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

YESTERDAY afternoon a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff of the City, was held in the Town Hall to express their heartfelt sorrow at the death of the Queen-Empress Victoria, and to offer a respectful address of condolence to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the other members of the Royal Family. The meeting was also invited to take steps towards providing a public memorial of the late Queen-Empress. The platform was draped in black, and the pillars at the entrance to the Hall were similarly draped. A large wreath of flowers was placed on the platform in front of the table and facing the audience. The meeting was arranged for 4-30 p.m., but long before that time the Hall was crowded. His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by his A.-D.-C. and Private Secretary, was received by the Sheriff, Mr. James Macdonald. Among those on the platform were:—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. Dr. McArthur, Archbishop Dalloff, Sir Robert Low, Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Charles Ollivant, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Hon. Mr. John Monteath, Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth, Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Brigadier General Ventris, Capt. Baynes, A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-General, Hon. Mr. Justice Russel, Hon. Mr. G. M. Moses, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Hon. Mr. W. Greaves, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jehanghir Cowasji Jehanghir, Kt.; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale; Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General; Dr. D. Macdonald, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. James Douglas, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, Mr. T. J. Bennett; Mr. D. E. Vacha; R. M. Petit, Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Dr. E. F. Underwood; Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy; Vijbhoocandas Atmaram; J. W. S. Dracup, H. C. Coorlavalla, Shams-Ul-Ulama Dastur Dorab Peshoton Sanjana, High Priest of the Parsees; the Rev. A. Scott Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patel, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Hormusji Dadabhoy, Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Dorab J. Tata, Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji, Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E., R. D. Setna, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jacob Sassoon, P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay; Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Messrs. Edulji, Dorabji Talati Dossabhoy, Dadabhoy Allbless, Furdoonji Ardeshir Parekh, Khurshedji N. Wadia, Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai Furdoonji, M. Banaji, Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Kawasji Edulji Dadachanji, the Rev. J. Hoene, Rector, St. Havier's College; the Rev. Father Martin, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Dr. D Gama, Messrs Cursondas Chabildas, Jehanghir Bomanji Petit, Kazi Kabirudin, Sassoon, J. David, S. E. Shellim, Nowroji Jehanghir Gamadia, Shamsul-Ulama Ervad Jeevanji Jamsetji Mody, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Dr. J. D. Mody, Khan Bahadar Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, Messrs. L. N. Banaji, Moolji B. Barbhaya, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Eknath R. Khote, Soonderath D. Khote, J. M. Framji Patel, John Stiven, Chartered Bank; Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry, H. S. Dixit, Jehanghir Doosabhoy Framji, James Morris, J. P. Watson, J. H. Symington, and others.

The Sheriff opened the proceedings by reading the requisition in reponse to which the meeting had been convened. The requisition, said the Sheriff, was signed by most of the influential men of the city of all cases and creed.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—Before commencing our proceedings, I may say that some letters have been placed in my hands from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and other gentlemen expressing their regret that they are unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting. And now, gentlemen, in opening our proceedings this afternoon, I am conscious how impossible it is for me to find words adequately to express those feelings of sorrowful affection, and respect for the memory of her whom we have lost, which on Saturday last impelled millions of men and women to meet together in every quarter of the globe to pay their last tribute of homage to the mortal remains of our late Queen-Empress; and let me take this opportunity to say how deeply and profoundly touched I am by the universal manifestation of their sorrow shown by all classes in every portion of this Presidency. As wife, and mother, as well as a just, wise, merciful and benevolent Ruler, our Queen-Empress set to her subjects an example of private as of public virtue well nigh unparalleled in the history of mankind. To whom did we all turn for sympathy as confidently, as instinctively, when public or private sorrow afflicted us nationally or individually? And did we ever turn in vain to the late occupant of the Throne? You, the people of India, remember how her voice was raised, and her influence exerted on your behalf in those dark days which, happily, have long since passed away; and up to the latest hours or her long and illustrious career, her interest in, and her love for, her Indian subjects—her sympathy with their sufferings from famine and disease shoen forth more and more brightly as the sun of her mortal life dipped nearer and nearer to its golden horizon. She has now entered upon her eternal rest, and we hope and trust she has received her great reward. It is difficult indeed for those of us who have grown up under her rule from infancy to ripe middle age to realize that she has been taken from us. But her memory, her example, will ever be amongst our most cherished possessions; and in one sense, and in one sense only, the meeting to-day is unnecessary, for we need no memorial to keep the remembrance of our beloved Queen-Empress a green and sacred spot in the innermost recerses of our hearts. It is, however, befitting that those who come after us, and not least those young Indians whose forefathers she has ruled so wisely and well, and who have derived such benefits from her beneficent sway, should find handed down to them some tangible mark of our veneration and love for her who has passed away. The many sidedness of our late Queen-Empress's character—the deep interest which she took in every project that could benefit her people, renders the task of deciding what shape our memorial should take, one of peculiar difficulty. You will have seen the suggestions made by the Viceroy in to-day's papers; and the Committee we shall later on this afternoon ask this meeting to appoint will no doubt give to His Excellency's proposals their most careful consideration and respectful attention. I understand, however, that there is to be a memorial from the Bombay Presidency; and, if so, the Committee will have the difficult task of recommending what form the memorial shall assume. Perhaps I may take this opportunity to say that should the Committee desire it, Government will be happy to authorize one of their officers to act as Secretary to the Committee. Proposals are not lacking in regard to the memorial—some suggest a public building, others a permanent Famine Fund; others aid to educational establishments; others the enlargement of hospitals or assistance to nursing funds. I will not express any opinion to-day except to say that whatever form our memorial assumes, I hold to be of the highest importance that it shall be one that will benefit all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Bombay. Remember that all classes were dear to her—and most of all the sorrowful and suffering. To those amongst you who are well endowed with this world's goods I would say recollect that you owe your enjoyment of them to the peace and security established and maintained by the Queen-Empress. As a rule I shrink from suggesting to those who are less prosperous in life that they should impose sacrifices on themselves. But I know that so deep and universal is the feeling of common sorrow and sympathy which invites us that all who can will wish to come forward, and show that spirit which centuries ago caused the offering of the widow's mite to be declared to be of more value than the most splendid tributes. This is the last opportunity we may have to manifest with special reference to herself the loving loyalty of a people which has for more than sixty years gone on increasing day by day. I trust Bombay will rise to the occasion and that in some shape or another the Queen City of Western India will show by her splendid example how much she venerates the memory of one who combined in her own person,

The reason firm the temperature will
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect woman nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command.

The Lord Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been asked to propose the next resolution. It is: "That the Citizens of Bombay in public meeting assembled have learnt with heartfelt and profound sorrow the demise of their late beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and humbly offer their sincere condolence to his Gracious Majesty Edward VII, Emperor of India and the Royal Family on this lamentable event. That the following address of condolence to his Imperial Majesty be approved and adopted and that it be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting." This is the propoeed address that has been plaaed in my hands; I will now read it to this meeting:—

To his most Gracious Majesty Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

May it please Your Imperial Majesty, we, the inhabitants of the City of Bombay in public meeting assembled, respectfully approach Your Imperial Majesty with an expression of our heartfelt and profound sorrow on the occasion of the ever-to-be-lamented death of her revered Majesty the Queen-Empress, assuring Your Majesty of our grief at the bereavement which you and the rest of the Royal Family have sustained thereby, and of our sense of the loss which her late Majesty's death has inflicted upon this country and upon the Empire at large. Upon the inhabitants of the Empire of India, with whom loyalty to the Throne and Person of the Monarch is an instinct, and almost a religious obligation, such a calamity as the death of a sovereign of the high character, the noble devotedness, and the queenly virtues of her late Majesty comes as a personal and a public sorrow which it is impossible to measure. The people of this land have looked upon her late Majesty as the personification of every quality that can adorn a throne or assure the Empire's well-being. They have regarded her presence at the head of this Empire as a guarantee for the justice, the clemency, and the benevolent enlightenment of British rule in India. In her late Majesty they have lost a friend who watched over their interests with maternal solicitude, and who never failed, in times of suffering and anxiety, to show the most sympathetic interest in her Indian subjects. Amid all the divisions of race and creed which are found in this vast Empire of India, our beloved Queen has been an ever-present unifying force, binding together the diverse elements of the population in love and reverence for a common benefactor.

Grateful as Your Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects are in their recollection of the sympathy and affection which her late Majesty ever evinced for them, they look back with thankfulness also upon the many blessings which under her benign rule have been showered upon this land. Despite calamities which human means may mitigate but cannot prevent, it has made steady progress in prosperity under a rule whose watchwords have been peace, justice, and freedom. The high ideals of Government which were realized in Her Imperial Majesty's performance of her august functions have been reflected in the administration and the public life of India during her reign. Justice has been impartially administered, the scales have been evenly held between races and creeds, and interests, the dignity and purity of public life have been jealously perserved, the Queen's peace has been kept throughout the length and breadth of the land, and thus while communications have been opened up in all directions, trade and enterprise have been fostered to a degree heretofore unknown. In a word, the record of her late Majesty's rule over India is that of a loyal and beneficent fulfilment of the gracious promises conveyed to her people in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. Never has a country had greater reason to deplore the loss of a ruler than India has in the death of the great and good Sovereign in whose reign all these blessings were enjoyed.

In now tendering to Your Imperial Majesty an expression of the loyal devotion of this city to your Throne and Person, we are prompted by a lively recollection of Your Majesty's presence in Bombay more than a quarter of a century ago to assure you that the feelings of affection which your visit inspired have been kindled afresh now that it has pleased Providence to call your Majesty to reign over this great Empire. The deep interest which Your Majesty, in the course of a memorable progress through India, showed in its people and its institutions, assures us that the well-being of this country will be a subject of constant and personal solicitude to Your Majesty, as it was to your revered predecessor.

That Your Imperial Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous, and that Providence may be pleased to vouchsafe every blessing to Your Majesty, to your beloved Consort, and to all the members of your illustrious House, is the heartfelt prayer of the people of this loyal city of Bombay.

Signed on behalf of the inhabitants of Bombay.

This resolution and address I ask you to accept and adopt. We stand to-day, in the dark shadow of a world wide grief to record our sorrow, that our Queen has passed away, and to offer a message of condolence The event, which has brought as together, is so grave the sovereign whom we have lost so great, that the common place of casual praise would almost attend. Our Queen-Empress reached in truth the very top of sovereignty and womanhood. We here, in India, drawn closer by our common loss, unite to mourn for one, who watched over her distant subjects with the tenderest care, moved by that wondrous sympathy, so much her own. Men in this very city can bear witness, how in their misfortunes they shared her anxious thought. Though the nations of the world have swelled the funeral cry, from no quarter of the globe has truer, deeper, grief gone forth than from her Indian subjects to whom she stood their Queen, their mother, the embodiment of all worth. Omnipotent by mercy's means, she will abide to all time a model in our memories. Therefore it is fit that we should offer to our King and Emperor, her son, and those she has left behind, our humble yet sincere tribute of condolence, trusting an believing, that their grief may find some slight solace in the knowledge that it is shared in every corner of the ocean Empire, over which she ruled.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Balchandra Krishna, in seconding the resolution, said: The death of our beloved Queen Empress has created a widespread sorrow and cast a gloom over all parts of the world. It has plunged into the greatest grief the whole Empire and, not the least deeply, the people of India for whom her late Most Gracious Majesty evinced tender regard, solicitude and affection. The late Queen Empress was a woman of exemplary social and domestic virtues, of true nobility of character and gentleness of heart. Her pure and lofty standard of private conduct helped considerably to raise the tone of society and removed all demoralizing influences. Her cultivation of the domestic virtues stimulated in her subjects a new love for family life. In her political capacity, too, she was a great, good and wise monarch, distinguished for ripe judgment and long political experience. She possessed rare tact and showed scrupulous regard for constitutional government. She filled with conspicuous tact the difficult role of a constitutional monarch, being unobtrusive, without self-effacement and working the machine of Government without noise or obstruction, but yet keeping a firm hand on the wheel. Her reign was long and glorious, and there are only two instances in English history of monarchs, who reigned equally long, but they were not equally successful. On two notable occasions Her late Majesty saved the Empire from war. She had a habit of going carefully through every despatch and state-paper and never forbearing to amend wherever she thought necessary. To us, Her Majesty's Indian subjects, it will be an ever-cherished memory that in our great charter of 1858 it was Her Majesty's hand which asserted the principle of toleration in religion and equality of political rights. Her Majesty was particularly distinguished for tenderness and wide sympathies, and she joined in the joys and sorrows of her subjects with true motherly fondness. She was ever ready with words of sympathy and comfort for the sufferings of her subjects in whatever part of the Empire, and her messages of sympathy were not mere conventional utterances, but were spoken from the depth of her heart. At her accession she found the kingdom in a distressed condition, but she soon entered upon an era of prosperity and progress which gave her reign unprecedented magnificence and she leaves to her successors a heritage of a glorious and world-wide Empire. She loved her subjects as she loved her children and all classes of her Indian subjects learnt to love and revere her as a mother and as the highest embodiment of all that is good and noble in a Sovereign. We, her Indian subjects, cannot but acknowledge with a deep sense of gratitude the many and varied benefits that have been conferred upon us.

Sir Bhalchandra having referred to the Proclamation of 1858 and Her late Majesty's personal share in framing its terms, proceeded: The people looked up to her as the fountain of all blessedness. There was thus soon formed a tie of personal attachment and devotion to the throne, of such uncommon strength that it will be difficult to find a parallel in history. In short our relations with Her Majesty were more like those between a mother and her children than between Sovereign and subjects. Her name will be handed down to posterity as that of an ideal monarch and she will be justly remembered as Victoria the Good. Ladies and Gentlemen, the sceptre now passes to Her Majesty's eldest son, His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, now our Sovereign, King and Emperor Edward VII. The grief which we have all felt must have been felt with greater keenness by her own sons and kinsmen. To His Majesty as representative of the Royal Household it is fitting that we should express our sympathies. All eyes are now turned to His Majesty and all hearts are uplifted in prayer that God in His mercy may vouchsafe to His Gracious Majesty strength to bear this heavy affliction. His Majesty has now to guide the ship of State and with his mother's illustrious example before him we may confidently trust that His Majesty will steer the ship safe in sun and storm, His Majesty has already begun well by giving assurances of goodwill to his subjects. The message His Majesty sent to Lord Curzon was an assurance of a nobleminded sympathy. His Majesty is not to us a mere ideal abstraction. His visit to India in 1875 is yet fresh in the people's memory and they look up to His Majesty's accession with the liveliest satisfaction. His Majesty's Consort is a lady of rare gifts and attainments. She already rules social functions and commands the respect and esteem of her subjects. In the political sphere His Majesty has already given his assurance of ruling strictly as a constitutional monarch. The role has already been fully performed by His Royal mother and His Majesty has to work on the same lines of gentle persuation and remonstrance when needed, of self assertion without encroaching upon the privileges of the other component parts of the State. We all pray that merciful Providence will vouchsafe to His Majesty a long and glorious reign similar to that of his illustrious mother whose loss we deeply mourn to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Moses in supporting the motion said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen—In sympathy with the various sections of Her late Majesty's bereaved subjects I beg, on behalf of our Jewish community to express our profound grief at the irreparable loss which the British Empire, and I may say, the whole world have sustained by the lamented death of our late Sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, of blessed and glorious memory. This melancholy intelligence has cast an indescribable gloom over that vast dominion under the Sovereignty of Great Britain, and on which it has been truthfully said that "the sun never sets." Her Majesty has ruled over us for nearly 64 years, with such singular tact, ability, and judgment that her reign may be truly characterised as "a model reign." Her long and prosperous Government is without parallel in the History of England. The most admirable trait in her noble character as a Queen was that her heart always beat in unison with those of her subjects. She shared their joys, and their sorrows. The purity of her life, the gentleness of her disposition and the motherly affection she entertained towards her subjects, all combined to endear her to all classes and left an intense feeling of reverence and loyalty in their hearts for her person and her Throne. Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying, that never in the history of our country have the people enjoyed such perfect freedom, religious liberty, and security of life and property, as during the benign reign of Queen Victoria; and I am confident that her name will be a household word to be gratefully handed down to our descendants, and to be by them cherished for generations to come. I cannot do better than recall here the eloquent words of the late illustrious Poet Laureate, when he eulogized Her Majesty, just fifty years ago, in saying:—

> "Her Court was pure; her life Serene,
> God gave her peace; her land reposed,
> A thousand claims to reverence closed,
> In her as mother, wife, and Queen."

To this I may add the words from our proverbs which I think are most appropriately applicable to Her late Majesty, "Many daughters have done virtuously but those excell them all." We beg most respectfully to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence with His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and the Royal Family in their sad affliction, and earnestly hope that our new Sovereign who has had the lessons to be gained by the wise and beneficient rule of his august Mother, will emulate her noble example and follow in her footsteps so as to ensure for himself the affection and loyalty of the millions of His Majesty's subjects dwelling in every country and in every clime. We further fervently pray that His Majesty may also live to enjoy blessings of a long and prosperous reign—happy in the support and co-operation of his beloved Consort who has already endeared herself to the nation, and has secured a permanent place in the affections of the people. With these remarks I beg most heartily to support the resolution.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried in silence.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The Rev Dr. Macarthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay, proposed: That in view of perpetrating in a suitable manner, the memory of the lake Queen-Empress, subscriptions, be invited from all classes; and that a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed for the purpose, with power to add to their number:—

The Hon'ble Sir L. Jenkins, Kt., the Hon'ble Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Sir Robert Low, K.C.B., Admiral Bosanquet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. I. MacArthur, the Most Rev. Teodore Dalhop, the Hon'ble J. Monteath, I.C.S., the Hon'ble Muir Mackenzie, I.C.S., the Hon'ble P. M. Metha, C.I.E., The Hon'ble B. Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Greaves, Messrs. Jacob E. Sassoon, N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Jamsetjee N. Tata, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt., Sir Jehanghir C. Jehanghir Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Whitworth, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarker the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtola, the Hon'ble, Bomanjee D. Petit, the Hon'ble S. M. Moses, Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Captain Goodridge, Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Albiess, Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, Dastur Pheroz J. Asana, Messrs. J. M. Sayani, Adamjee Peerbboy, T. J. Bennett, T. J. Hill, W. L. Harvey, W. Hughes, S. Rebsch, C. Gray, Colonel Olivier, Messrs. W. Wendon, A. Muirhead, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.I.E. Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E. Khan Bahadur M. C., Murzban, C.I.E., Messrs. Veerchund Deepchund, C.I.E. Sirdar Haji Oomar Jamal, Sirdar Haji Cassum Mitha, Messrs. Icaramanga, J. M. Dick, W. B. Macaualy, C. H. B. Forbes, A. Leslie, A. Abercrombie, Major R. Baker, I.M.S. Drs. Hatch, Boyd, Dimmock, and Waters, Messrs. F. A. Reddie, H. Kennedy, F. Gell, Sassoon J. David, Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Lakhmidas Khimjee, Gorddhandas Khatao, Naranjee Dwarkadas, Dharmsey Morarjee Gokuldas Vijbhukundas Atmaram, Vithuldas Damodur Thakersi, Vasoonji Khimji, Ruttonsey Moolji, Norandas Purshotum, Narandas Dessai, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, W. Begbee, W. Chalmers, F. Stevens, G. Prior, De Saone, S. Nathan, S. Shelim, A. Abraham, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Tribbowundas Varjiwandas, Triboovundas, M. Nathoobhoy, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the Hon'ble Basil Scott, Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, Branson, W. Rivett Carnac, J. J. Lowndes, A. Robertson, Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, D. E. Wacha, B. M. Malabari, R. D. Lilua, N. J. Gamadia, Limjee N. Banajee, M. N. Wadia, Jehanghir B. Petit, Muncherjee B. Panthaki, Nowrojee P. Vakil, C.I.E. Nowrojee P. Kama, Muljee Bhowanidass Khatao, Principal Sharp, Rev. Father Dreckmann, David Gostling, Dr. T. Blaney. Messrs. V. Bayley, F. Y. Smith, P. Byrne, L. Crawford, R. Gilbert, H. Payne, C. B. Lynch, Sanders Slater, C. Webb, W. Chitty, E. Scarpa, C. Harmstrong, C. Bogeano, H. E. Proctor, F. Rimington, W. Phipson, D. H. Glade, H. C. Wright, T. H. Moore, W. Lindsay, N. Paton, J. A. Grant, G. Plinston, F. F. Gordon, Dosabhoy J. Tata, Rutton J. Tata, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, H. A. Walia, D. D. Davar, C. M. Cursetjee, R. M. Patel, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, M. H. Hakim, Dastur Phiroz Khan, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Mahomedjee Adamjee Peerbhoy, Amerudin Tyabjee, Nazmudin Tyabjee.

His lordship said: Till I came into the Hall this afternoon and listened to the speeches which have been already delivered I was not quite sure of the precise subject on which I was expected to speak. The terms of the resolution left some doubt in my mind as to whether I was commissioned to advocate the erection of a memorial which would suitably perpetuate the person and reign of our late Queen Empress or whether, that proposition having been made and assented to I was simply to move for a committee to give it effect. If the former I felt that a high and responsible and yet most welcome duty had been committed to my charge If the latter the duty was a humbler one yet one to be proud of, for its purpose would be to give practical effect to a proposition to honour the memory of our great and beloved sovereign. The proposal is one which needs no arguments and no eloquence to commend it, and the eloquence to which we have listened or to which we shall listen to-day is valuable not because any sort of persuasion is needed to effect our purpose, but because it is pleasant and a thing of happy influence to express in graceful language high and dutiful sentiments in which we are all agreed. If I could imagine any one asking the question why the memory of our late Sovereign should be perpetuated here in Bombay I should offer in reply the following reasons—The strong unanimous feeling swelling in the hearts of a great multitude of people, a feeling which concerns all equally and affects their most vital interests and which is in itself a good feeling, ought to be outwardly and visibly symbolised. Such a feeling is love and admiration for the memory of the Queen. You might travel through this Presidency and enquire into the characteristics of the people, you would meet with a remarkable and almost infinite diversity in personal appearance, language, social customs, religion, caste, and racial feelings, you would be impressed with the inability of one community to understand another's views, convictions, tastes, ambitions, objects of ordinary desire. But I think, nay, I am certain, that all would be united without a single exception in one sentiment, that of love for the memory of the Good Queen. It is true I think in India that the person of the Sovereign is the one unifying fact and influence acting upon its heterogeneous and discordant populations. The force of this influence was raised to its highest possibilities in the person of the late Queen-Empress, though we know well that the love and loyalty which attached an ever developing measure to her will pass on with unabated strength to her august successor our present Sovereign Lord. And lastly I should say the commemoration ought to be worthy in the first place of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, and in the second place of this great beautiful city of Bombay of which we are all so proud. Neither of these considerations will admit for a moment the thought or conception of a feeble memorial. It must be a great one worthy of the Sovereign and worthy of the city. To effect these things a concentration of resources is necessary. The Presidency is now at the present time because of the drain which has been made upon it on account of famine and plague. The city is poor because of long depression in trade. It would be natural indeed that every city and township in the whole Empire should desire a memorial of its own to remind it of the Great Empress whom everyone loved and also to adorn the place where their homes and interests are centred, but this is evidently impracticable, Small places cannot get enough money. Bombay cannot get enough without the contributions of the small places. therefore, let us make a great and united effort to raise a memorial which will suitably symbolise our feelings to the great departed Queen and which will add still further to the beauty, stateliness and dignity to this the noblest of the cities of India and one of which the whole Empire is proud.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee in seconding the motion said;—I deem it a great honor and a high privilege to be called upon to second the resolution which has just been moved in such eloquent terms by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Ladies and gentlemen, in one sense the resolution is one which needs scarcely any words of mine to commend it for your acceptance. On the other hand the occasion which has brought us together this evening is of such a high and historic character that I trust you will forgive me for trespassing on your patience for a few moments. We have met this evening to devise means for perpetuating the memory of our beloved and revered Queen Empress. A great, a noble, and a striking figure has just passed away. The glorious sun of H. M.'s reign has just set. Queen Victoria, whose name was a household word amongst the many millions of her subjects, is no more, and we have met to discharge the duty which lies upon us as H. M.'s devoted and loyal subjects to adopt measures for the purpose of keeping her memory green amongst us. Queen Victoria's reign was indeed a glorious one from every point of view. Whether we consider the length and greatness of the reign, or the vastness or grandeur of the Empire, or whether we have regard to the men who have distinguished themselves in letters, in science, or in statesmanship, during the last sixty years, or whether we consider the mighty progress which has been made in arts, in sciences, in politics in literature and in beneficent legislation, or whether we consider the wonderful inventions and marvellous discoveries that have rendered the Victorian era famous in the annals of the world, we cannot but think that if ever there was a sovereign, whose memory deserved to be perpetuated, it is Queen Victoria. But, ladies and gentlemen, it is not merely the duration and the glory of her reign—not simply the wonderful progress made during her reign, not simply the prosperity of the British Empire or the happiness enjoyed by the people under her sway, that deserves to be remembered; above and beyond all this, there was the Queen's own transcendental personality, which will for ever live in our minds and memories. The Queen was loved and admired—and deserves to be remembered by us, not simply as a great Queen, not simply as a mighty sovereign ruling over millions of subjects, and over vast dominions, but as a noble hearted, noble minded woman who, by her own example of purity and virtue, shed an additional lustre upon her throne, and raised the moral standard of the world. She was distinguished by all those subtle and graceful qualities—moral, social and intellectual,—which made her a pattern for all constitutional sovereigns, and a model for all women, from the highest to the lowest,—and which endeared her to all her subjects, in a degree absolutely unparalleled in the history of the world. But, ladies and gentlemen, while Queen Victoria was loved by all her subjects, in all parts of her vast Empire, I venture to think that she had endeared herself specially to the people of this country, by the peculiar and the special interest which she took in the welfare of India, and the happiness of our people. Her Majesty's interest in India is shown by her having permitted so many members of her family to visit India, and thus make themselves better qualified to discharge their high functions by coming amongst us, and becoming personally acquainted with our needs, our requirements and our aspirations. Who does not remember the visit of His present Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, who can forget the sojourn amongst us of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught? And who does not carry in his mind a vivid recollection of the visit of the lamented Duke of Clarence? Again, who can forget the gracious messages of sympathy with the people of this country, whenever a great calamity, whether of war, or of pestilence, or of famine, befell us! For these reasons, ladies and gentlemen, it is the duty of the people of this country in a special degree to take effective measures for perpetuating amongst us the memory of so great, so good, so gracious and so beloved a sovereign—in a manner worthy of her and worthy of our own loyalty and devotion to her person and her throne. Let us devoutly pray that the reign of H. M. King Edward VII may be equally prosperous and glorious, and that it may be granted unto him to win the affections of the millions of his subjects, to the same extent as his late lamented mother, our beloved and gracious sovereign, Queen Victoria. With these observations, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution which has just been moved.

The Hon. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit in supporting the motion said: After the addresses of the mover and seconder of this resolution there is very little left for me to say in its support. The occasion is one for deeds rather than for words. The object of this meeting needs no words to commend it to all For us, the present generation who have seen or experienced the loving work of our cherished Queen-Empress, no material monument, no visible token is necessary: though dead she lives, a purifying presence enshrined in the hearts of all, from the lowest peasant to the highest peer: in her we recognized the embodiment of the highest possible ideal of human love, truth, sympathy and justice. For these reasons I say that, we the present generation need no visible sign to remind us of her; but to generations yet unborn we are desirous of offering some token of our recognition of such unexampled excellence; we are desirous of giving them something worthy of her noble self, such that when they and their children shall look upon it they may say: "This is to the memory of Victoria the Good, who, an example to all, loved all, and died, as she lived, full of purity, love and truth." When the heart is riven with grief it is hard to give expression to all one feels; but this I will say that of the many myriads who now mourn her loss, the people of India, one in heart and one in voice upon this sacred occasion, stand second to none in the poignancy and sincerity of their grief, and I feel sure that they will rise to the occasion and will found and dedicate to her name a memorial worthy of themselves and worthy of her, our ideal Empress, our beloved Queen-mother, Victoria the Good.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, in moving a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, said the resolution did not call for any remarks from him. But as to the object with which they had met that evening he would content himself by simply saying that he joined his voice with that of the previous speakers in lamenting the irreparable loss they had all sustained by the death of their Queen Mother Victoria the Good.

Mr. N. M. Wadia seconded the resolution, which was carried. The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar next moved that the cordial thanks of the meeting be accorded to His Excellency Lord Northcote for having kindly consented to preside on the occasion. He said; This is not an occasion for many words. The language of sorrow is more the language of silence than of many expressions. On this occasion, therefore, I will content myself by merely saying this that by identifying himself on this occasion with the sorrowful sentiments that have inspired the people of this Presidency, His Excellency has in this matter, as in many other matters, identified himself thoroughly with the feelings of the people, and proved in every way worthy of our late Sovereign, at whose hands His Excellency received the high office which he holds.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, in seconding the resolution said that His Excellency's presence at the meeting was in the fitness of things, as he thought it would, no doubt, contribute materially to the success of the movement. It was a proof, if one was needed, of his continued sympathy with the feelings of the people in the great and irreparable loss which the British Empire in general, and this country in particular, had sustained.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, thanked the meeting for passing the resolution, and said it had been a great pleasure to him, although one deeply tinged with melancholy, to be permitted to identify with himself in their sorrows. Mr. Fazulbhoy could not have paid him a greater compliment than when he said that he (the speaker) was endeavouring to show his sympathy with the people of Bombay and attempting to follow in the footsteps of one whom they were mourning that afternoon.

The proceedings then terminated.

INDIAN STATISTICS.

"INDIA THE MOST LIGHTLY TAXED COUNTRY IN THE WORLD."

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, on Jan. 15, Mr. Lesley C. Proby (vice-president) in the chair, a paper, entitled "A Review of Indian Statistics," was read by Mr. F. C. Danvers. In the course of his remarks the author tracted the development of the statistical records of India, and devoted some attention to the gradual completion of the census system. Finance, revenue, debt, and taxation were separately regarded, and under the latter head it was remarked that probably no country in the world can show such a result as India with regard to its revenue, where almost exactly three-fourths are received from sources other than taxation and only one-fourth from taxation direct and indirect. The author submitted that the progress of the Indian Empire during the last 60 years had been unparalleled. The occasional wars and famines had not been without certain indirect compensation, while they had the masterful resources of the Government in combating these evils. He referred, too, to the financial ability of those administrators whose successive efforts had secured for India the enviable reputation of being the most lightly taxed country in the world.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd February.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ……… inches	29·863
Temperature of the Air ……… degrees	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ………	74·6
Dew Point ………	72·6
Relative humidity of Air ………	0·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10) …	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ……… degrees	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ………	74·0
General Directions of wind* …	ENE, E, SE, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ……… miles	133

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Government Observatory.

SOME SOLDIER AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.

In his introduction to "Wellington's Men" a new book by Mr. Fitchett he remarks that if the common soldier had but the necessary literary training he would make descriptions of battles the most vivid things in literature. Do we not know from the hundreds of ill-spelt scrawls which have been printed in the newspapers during the last year that Tommy, in his rough, sulphurous way, can make a fight palpitate? Have we not read dozens of books on the War, written by highly-educated gentlemen, which left the blood as its normal temperature, not exciting in our breasts any other emotion than awful weariness? Mr. Fitchett's new volume contains the essence of four soldier autobiographies, whose writers took part in the long and terrible campaigns against Napoleon and of these we vote without hesitation for plain "Rifleman Harris," and thus seem to support Mr. Fitchetts argument. He was only a common soldier, who left his flocks on the Dorset downs for the Peninsula, fought with Sir John Moore, retreated to Corunna with Craufurd, and after some awful experiences at last settled down as a shoemaker in Soho, and threw his reminiscences into book form. This poor peasant, who learnt his grammar after the peace, has the real magic Defoe gift of narrative, and a perfectly Carlylean knack of portrait painting. Take this passage, in which he is telling of the famous retreat of the British to the sea after the death of Moore:

I remember (he says) one evening during the reteat Craufurd detected two men straying away from the main body; it was in the early stage of that disastrous flight, and he knew well that he must do his utmost to keep the division together. He halted the brigade with a voice of thunder, ordered a drumhead court-martial on the instant, and they were sentenced to a hundred apiece. Whilst this hasty trial was taking place Craufurd, dismounting from his horse, stood in the midst, looking stern and angry as a worried bulldog. He did not like retreating at all, that man. "The three men nearest him as he stood were Jagger, Dan Howans, and myself. All were worn, dejected, and savage." 'Damn his eyes!' muttered Howans; 'he had much better try to get us something to eat and drink than harass us in this way!' Craufurd overheard him, and seizing the rifle out of Jagger's hand, felled him to the earth with the butt-end. 'It was not I who spoke,' said Jagger, getting up and shaking his head. 'You shouldn't knock me about.' 'I heard you, sir, said Craufurd, 'and I will bring you also to a court-martial.' 'I am the man who spoke,' said Howans. 'Ben Jagger said never a word.' 'Very well, returned Craufurd, 'then I'll try you, sir.' It was too dark to inflict the punishment then, but Howans got his complement of three hundred. They marched all night. In the morning, at drawn, his hair, beard, and eyebrows were covered with the frost, like the rest of us, as if he were grown white with age."

Then Craufurd halts his men, the triangles are mounted, and the men get their floggings, though the enemy was at his heels. Rifleman Harris had the root of the matter in him, and he might have emerged from the educative ordeal a better man. But he was probably one of the exceptions. Anton, another of these writers, whom Mr. Fitchett's keen eye for good "copy" has rescued from oblivion, was a sergeant; Kincaid was a captain; Mercer, the fourth, was a country gentleman. Each of them, in his own style, is admirable; but the gritty Harris is the one whose grim bluntness leaves the lasting impression on the mind of the reader, and causes his blood to freeze or boil, and enables him to realise the wild welter of passions which are excited by war. The fact which constantly emerges from these old human documents, full of the salt of truth, sincerity, and reality in every syllable of the various narratives, is the vast change that a century's inventions has made in battles. "Where is the romance and chivalry now?" asks Mr. Hales. "War is a cold-blooded business concern. There is none of the rush and ripple of the battle as in the old time; none of the music—the throbbing of the drum, the blast of the bugle. It is like a huge, cold-blooded, ruthless death-dealing machine." As we know, the modern soldier may fight a great action and never see the foe. But in Wellington's day war appealed to every sense. It filled the eyes. It registered itself in drifting continents of smoke. It deafened the ear with blast of cannon and ring of steel. Before the battle the array of colours was magnificently impressive. Nowadays the earthy khaki has taken the place of the rainbow hues of rich uniforms, the glitter of cuirass, and the sheen of gold. A battle was, indeed, a horribly picturesque thing in 1800. Hear Rifleman Harris's eivdence. It is the picture of Vimiera:

As I looked about me, and just before the commencement of the battle, I thought it the most imposing sight the world could produce. Our lines glittering with bright arms; the stern features of the men, as they stood with their eyes fixed unalterably upon the enemy; the proud colours of England floating over the heads of the different battalions! and the dark cannon on the rising ground. . . . . The battle began on a fine bright day, and the sun played on the arms of the enemy's battalions; as they came on, as if they had been tipped with gold. The smoke thickened around, and often I was obliged to stop firing and dash it aside from my face, and try in vain to get sight of what was going on, whilst groans, and shouts and a noise of cannon and musketry appeared almost to shake the very ground. It seemed hell upon earth, I thought.

What a horrible thing is war! To quote Mr. Hales again: "You have only to scratch the civilized man to find the savagery of his ancestors. The mildest and kindest of men forgets everything except that the enemy is trying to kill him, and that he is, therefore, justified in killing the enemy. His feeling in killing a man is a feeling of fierce joy and exhilaration." As it is now, so it was with Wellington's men, though the picturesqueness is wanting. What a scene is this of Kincaid's, describing the appearance of the field after La Haye Sainte:

The field of battle next morning presented a frightful scene of carnage; it seemed as if the world had tumbled to pieces, and three-fourths of everything destroyed in the wreck. The ground was so thickly strewed with fallen horses and men that it was difficult to step clear of their bodies. The usual salutation on meeting an acquaintance of another regiment was to ask who had been hit, but on this occasion it was, "Who's alive?" Meeting one next morning, a very little fellow, I asked what happened to them yesterday. "I'll be hanged," says he, "if I know anything at all about the matter, for I was all day trodden in the mud and galloped over by every scoundrel who had a horse; and, in short, that I only owe my existence to my insignificance."

Mr. Fitchett has only strung together the best passages out of four old volumes to make a fifth, but, surfeited though we are with the "red wine of war," we are bound to say that we were unable to put the book down until we reached the last page.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's. circular, dated Hongkong Jan. 18, reads:—The confidence inspired amongst native dealers on account of the likelihood of a speedy acceptance of the terms of the Allied Powers by the Chinese Goverment, has brought forward inquiries for all counts on rather a larger scale during the past fortnight, resulting in an off-take of well-nigh 8,100 bales, and a rise of about 1 to 1 1-2 dollar in approved Spinnings at the beginning. Latterly, in spite of the decline in exchange, holders have been evincing some greater anxiety to quit owing to a decline in American Cotton, but this has only led to a drop of about half a dollar in values here and there without sensibly diminishing further inquiries. As the out-look goes at present, prices ruling now are not likely to recede materially for some months to come, as after the Chinese New Year, on the 19th proximo, a further development of legitimate demand from the country markets is hopefully looked for. The latter are not so full of stocks as they should be at this time of the year, and as Japanese Spinnings are, on account of speculative rise and cornering by holders of Chinese Cotton to Tls. 18 up at the North, a long way dearear than Indian descriptions, they are very much out of the run both in the market here as well as at Shanghai, and purchasers at both these places are likely to work on a fairly large scale in the immediate future in Indian threads. The present settlements of 8,100 bales Indian comprise about:—

2535 bales of No.	20	sold at dl 95	to dl 100	and dl 103	to dl 111
500 ,, ,, ,,	16	,, dl 95	,, 99	,, dl 103	,, dl 104
1,950 ,, ,, ,,	12	,, ,, 87	,, 94		
3,000 ,, ,, ,,	10	,, ,, 86	,, 90		
65 ,, ,,	8	,, ,, 83	,, 81		
50 ,, ,,	6	,, ,, 74			

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 10,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of about 3,000 bales—at 20,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 153 1-2 wire and 154 post to-day.

Of Japanese Spinnings foreigners in this market have not been able to effect sales on account of their dearness. A loss of dol. 3 to dol. 4 is visible owing to extreme rates in Japan, but the Chinese have placed amongst themselves about 400 to 500 bales No. 20 at dol. 106 to 107 1-2.

Of the Local Spinning, only about 200 bales Nos. 10 and 12 found purhasers at dol. 88 to 91 respectively.

In Shanghai, a good demand for Indian Spinnings has been experienced during the fortnight, and about 7,500 bales have changed ownership at a rise of Tael 1 in No. 10 and of Tael 1 1-2 to 2 in Nos. 16 and 20. No. 16 has been most thought of owing to Japanese equivalent running short and being extremely dear. Of Japanese about 1,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have found purchasers at Taels 80 to 81.50 for the former and Taels 76 to 77 for the latter. Locals are making a great headway, and about 7,000 bales, that is to say, almost the same quantity as Indian threads, have been placed in the market at:—

Tls. 78 to 80 for No. 16	Tls. 73 to 78 for No. 12
,, 76 ,, 78 ,, ,, 14	,, 66 ,, 70 ,, ,, 10

Sales of Indian comprise about:—

2,100 bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	74	to 78,50
3,600 ,, ,, ,,	16	,, ,, ,,	66	,, 75
300 ,, ,, ,,	12	,, ,, ,,	68.50	,, 72
1,500 ,, ,, ,,	10	,, ,, ,,	63.50	,, 67

Unsold stocks are computed at about 13,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 14th instant, has been advised at Rs. 211 1-2 wire and 212 post.

WHAT IS AN ANTHOLOGY?

It is the best in literature without the second best. The Bible is the anthology of the history, philosophy, and poetry of the race that produced the Christian religion. Only the best of Jewish literature is preserved in it. The so-called works of Homer seem to be only a mosaic of the most popular songs and stories, and they constitute an anthology of the earlier Greek literature. The works of Chaucer are a selection of the best tales of his age cast into poetic form; almost without exception they are adapted from other storytellers. The works of Shakespere are an anthology of the best stories of his time thrown into dramatic form, for with only one or two exceptions they are founded on often repeated tales. In each case the gem has been preserved, and has been lovingly cut and polished by the hand that preserved it. But it is proverbial that

HOMER NODS,

perhaps Shakespere too. The great poet's friend, the blunt Ben Jonson, said, and most critics now accept his saying: "The Players have often mentioned it as an honour to Shakespere that whatsoever he penned he never blotted out a line. My answer hath been—

'Would he had blotted a thousand.'"

Who has time to read the great authors of the world in their entirety? But who, on the other hand, would wish to confess himself so ignorant as not to have read the best they have written? Dr. Garnett, the Editor of "The Library of Famous Literature," who for half a century was prominently connected with the British Museum, stated that it was his ideal to gather the infinite riches of the world's literature in a little room. The "Library" contains the brightest gems from the anthologies of the world. It is

AN ANTHOLOGY OF ANTHOLOGIES.

It contains the oldest stories in the world and a multitude of passages from long nameless authors that picture to the mind's eye the life of those shadowy and distant days when man first recorded for after generations the tales of his joys and sorrows, his aspirations, his triumphs, and his defeats. Have you read the "Adventures of Istar," which embodies the Chaldean account of Genesis; or the sole surviving Egyptian romance, which is the oldest story in the world? They are both in "The Library of Famous Literature."

HOMER, SOPHOCLES, PLATO, VIRGIL.

Then follows the stately pageant of classic days—Homer, the poet of the adventurous childhood of history; Sophocles, the dramatist of the noblest and most elevated human emotions; Plato, whom Emerson has called the great mountain of philosophy upon which later philosophers are but as scattered boulders; Virgil and Horace, who transplanted the flower of Attic culture to Roman soil, and gave polish to the granitic strength of the Latin mind.

DANTE, BOCCACCIO, PETRARCH.

Then came the Middle Ages, the mystical drawing of modern life, with its saints who were warriors, and its warriors who were poets, "each burning upward to his point of fire," and at the head of them Dante, at once a divine, a warrior, and a poet. Soon came the beginning of the earlier novel with Boccaccio, and the first great monument in the poetry of romantic love, the Sonnets of Petrarch.

CERVANTES, MONTAIGNE, SHAKESPERE.

Then came the Renaissance; the glory of the world about us, which had been half shrouded in mysticism since the classic days, burst in fresh glory upon the delighted senses. Cervantes hailed the modern day in Spain, smiling an adieu, which was not without its tear, to the ancient romanticism of Chivalry. Montaigne, in France, cast a keen eye on the world about him, and in his essays fixed the type at once of the modern writer and of the modern gentleman. In England, Shakespere, the world's crowning glory, came unheralded to shed his light on all future generations.

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Then came the neat and precise days of English Literature, with the drama in stays, poetry in frills and laces. The essayists and satirists took the lead, establishing modern standards in taste and refining the national prose. At last came the modern novel, with its sympathetic study of character and its deeper view of life—the last great literary form to be added to the world's treasure-house of literature.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An active volcano in the moon was brought before the Astronomical Society of France by M. Charbonneaux lately. While observing the moon with the great telescope of Meudon, M. Millochon saw the little crater of Posidonius, in the Alpine region, suddenly disappear in a whitish cloud. He had observed the phenomenon before with this crater, and M. Charbonneaux who worked along with him, saw another little crater near Theetote partly disappear. He soon ascertained that the little crater of the Marsh of Fogs irregualrly appears and disappears in this way. His observations were confirmed by M. l'Azambuja, an assistant at the Observatory. The effect is not owing to vaporous clouds passing over the crater. It is believed to be a small volcanic erruption. The diameter of the crater is about two-thirds of a mile, and that of the elliptical whitish clould four to five miles long, and about three miles broad. The discovery, if it be verified, will prove that the moon has an atmosphere, and, if so, it may contain life.

"Garacyl," the new anesthetic, a rival of cocaine is a greyish powder dissolving readily in water, and is administered by subcutaneous injection. It contains giacol, and is quite harmless. Dr. O'Followell has applied it successfully in drawing teeth, and other small operations.

A loud-speaking telephone has been constructed by M. Ducretet, the well-known maker of Paris, for M. Gaillard, which is intended for the use of the French Navy, where it is often inconvenient to abandon a post and run to the telephone to listen.

A safe military spy-glass for spying the enemy over a wall or other shelter without exposing the head to sharpshooters has been introduced with success. It consists of a pair of upright tubes, side by side, which are elevated over the wall or defence. Each tube has an objective lens and a set of prisms, which bend the light down the tube and through the eye piece to the eye of the observer. The glass is stereoscopic, weighs 1 1-2lbs., and magnifies ten times. Lieutenant-Colonel Becker, of the Swiss Army, reports that a signal, which by an ordnance field glass of the ordinary type seemed on the very edge of a forest two miles distant, was found by the new glass to be 40 or 50 feet from it.

The flash of green or blue light sometimes seen when the limb of the sun dips below or rises above the horizon, was observed lately under favourable conditions on the summit of Mont Blanc by M. Hansky, a Russian astronomer. The air was clear, the horizon sharp, and mountains 70 miles away distinct. At the first instant of sunrise he saw a light of a pure vivid green, lasting for about half a second. The sun was yellow, without redness, and quite brilliant. The atmosphere had almost no moisture and few solid particles.

M. Hansky explains the phenomenon by supposing that the first rays of the sunrise having to pass through a thick layer of atmosphere are observed, specially the more refrangible rays. If there is much moisture the green part of the spectrum is feeble, but if there is little that part is vivid. M. Janssen, the well-known astronomer, considers the explanation good, but remarks that it is rather the absence of mist than water-vapour which favours the effect. He has observed the "green ray," as it is called, in the Pacific, and it is generally seen on the ocean, where the atmosphere is moist.

Professor Koch reports that gnat bites introduce a parasitic disease into the bodies, especially of children in Java and New Guinea. In one village 137 out of 700 inhabitants were infected. Inoculation is no preventive, it appears, but quinine is a remedy.

The wooden piping of Mr. Harry Buddicom, an engineer, carries water for driving a mill and supplying nine farms in Wales. It is 10 inches in diameter, and made of pitch pine planks free of knots. The planks are laid lengthwise along the pipe, "breaking band" with each other like bricks, and they are bound together by hoop-iron girds at intervals, like the staves of a barrel. The pipe is watertight under a pressure of 35lbs. per square inch.

Mr. J. C. Moore, of Philadelphia, has brought out an electric fire alarm, consisting of a non combustible shell with a combustible cap. The shell holds combustible material in which lies an electric fuse connected with a number of "thermostats" throughout the building. When a fire breaks out, the thermostat nearest it closes the electric circuit and heats the fuse, which ignites the combustible material and causes an explosion, by way of alarm.

Mr. Dollar, the well-known veterinary surgeon, of Bond-street, has introduced an ingenious operating table for horses, and M. Vinsot, a French "vet.," of Chartres, has devised another extremely like it, which is fully illustrated in "La Nature." In both "tables" the horse enters an iron frame, pivoted at the middle and can be swung round to any angle or even upside down.

Professor Slaby, of the Charlottenburg Technical College, whose wireless telegraph was introduced into the German Navy, recently exhibitted a system of sending several messages from the same station simultaneously to different receivers. The method was not explained in full. It depends, however, on tuning the receivers to respond only to electric waves of a certain kind, as a tuning fork responds to sound waves of a certain pitch.

The Medical Faculty of Heidelberg have decided, after long consideration, that the incandescent electric light is not harmful to the eyes, and they recommend it for lighting halls and places of entertainment.

M. Albert Gaudry, from an examination of fossils' especially ammonites and belemnites, from the upper chalk of Mozambique, concludes that a vast sea extended from Africa to India about the end of the Secondary Period of Geology.

There is now a "panoram kodak" whitch takes panoramic views. It can be held in the hand during exposure, and produces a picture 7in by 2 1-4in. high of good definition.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society, Lord Kelvin stated that while electric and magnetic forces could be explained mechanically by movements in the ether, it was apparent that the ether was not subject to gravitation, which remainded a mystery.

A new apparatus for applying light physiologically was recently brought before the Academie des Siences, Paris, by MM. Courmalles and Trouve. Incandescent lamps are placed in the foci of parabolic mirrors which direct the light on the body of a patient. Coloured, for example red, light, used to prevent pockpitting, is obtained by a moveable coloured disc before the mirror. Cold light is got by filtering the rays through a cold solution of alum. The "Chemical' light of Finsen, a remedy for lups, can also be applied in this way.

The German Government have arranged for American planters to introduce the cotton plant into Togoland, German West Africa.

During the year the automobile clubs will make extensive tours. That of Italy will go round the Italian lakes; that of France into Tunis; that of Belgium through Namur, Antwerp, Bruges, and Ostend.

A primitive stone edice was recently discovered under St. Martin's Church, Vevey, Switzerland. It is Oriental in character and resembles the Taj Mahal of Agra. Experts think it one of the earliest of stone buildings extant, but its origin is at present a mystery.

The "papier Pan" is a new gelatine bromide paper very quick and depelopes an image whose tone varies with the duration of exposure and development, as in the case of "aristotype" papers.

Doubtless the mental history of Inaudi and of all other calculators begins with the inheritance or evolution of a particular cast or type of brain, or rather brain-cells specially adapted for the exercise of the recollective faculties. There is a point or degree of excellence of course to which education and practice in the use of these faculties may lead any one who may be persevering enough to exercise them. But, after all, education can only operate on what material is originally presented to it, so I think we may conclude, and justifiably, that there are particular types of brain that lend themselves above and beyond others to the high cultivation of memory powers. The mental process through which we may revive memories varies in its nature. Thus we may picture scenes, figures, and impressions as if they were seen by the mind's eye. I should say this latter mode of memorising was the most common of all. If, however, M. Buiet's researches are to be trusted Inaudi does not exercise a visual memory, but rather one [illegible] depends on the revival of impressions and information acquired by his ears. He has no figures presented to him in the shape of what we may call a seeing-recollection. He hears the numbers, and his hearing centres retain them, while his memory powers reproduce them in turn.

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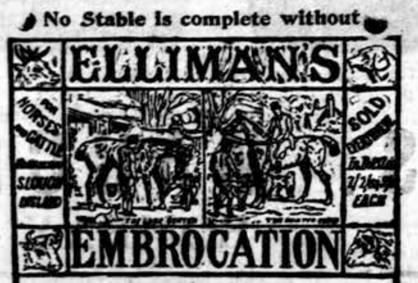

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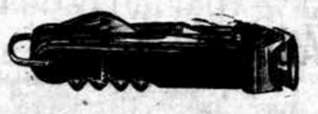
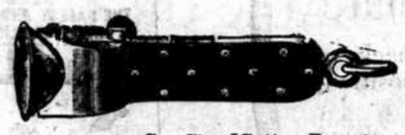
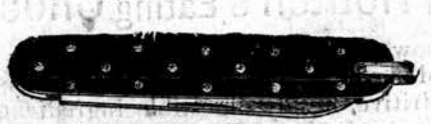
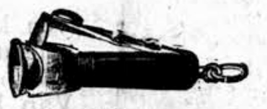
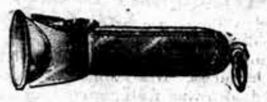
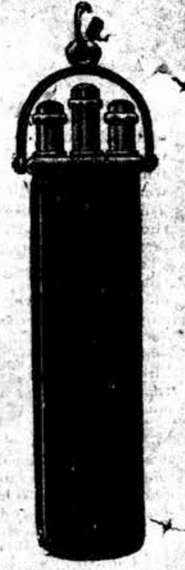

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

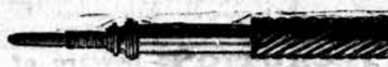

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

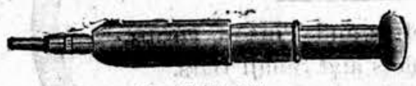

Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

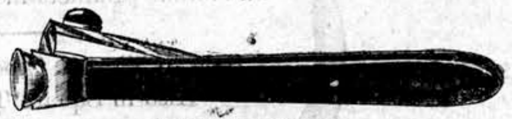

Ciga. Cutter, Rs. 5-8

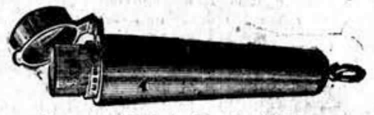

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

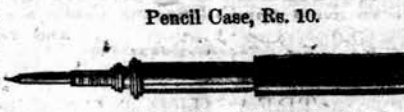

Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.

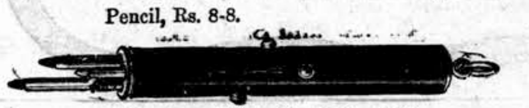

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

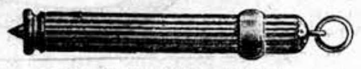

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

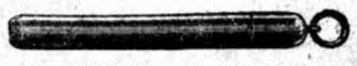

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

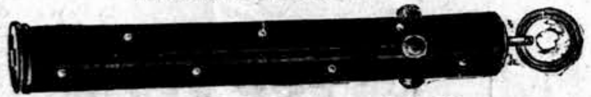

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

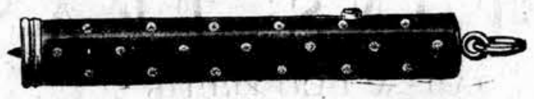

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

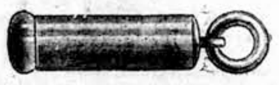

Tri coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

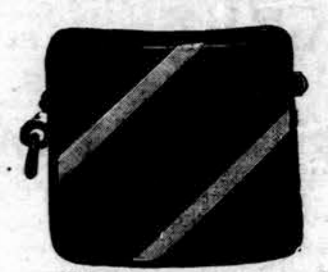

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

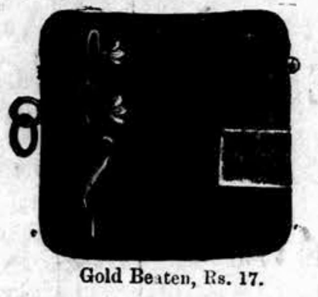

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

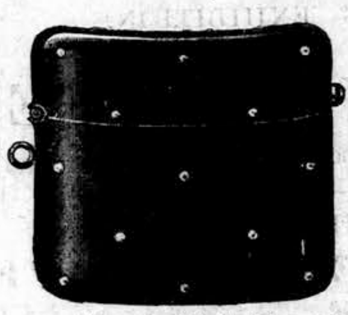

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

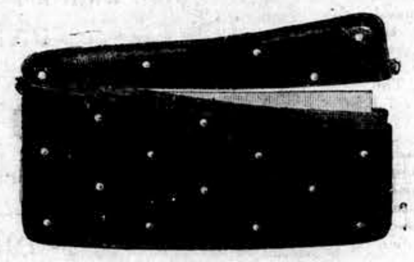

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

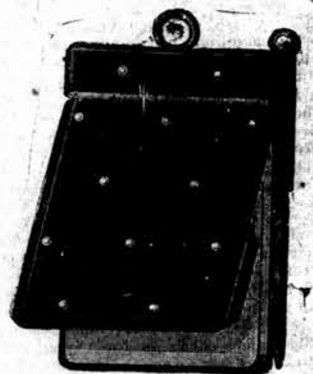

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

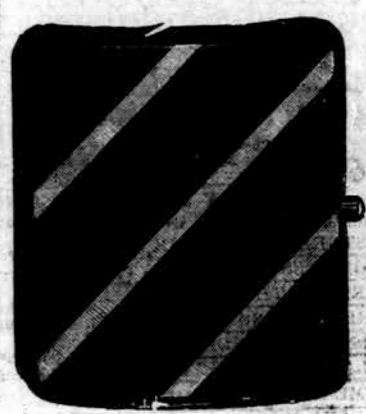

Silver B Ks. 17


Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

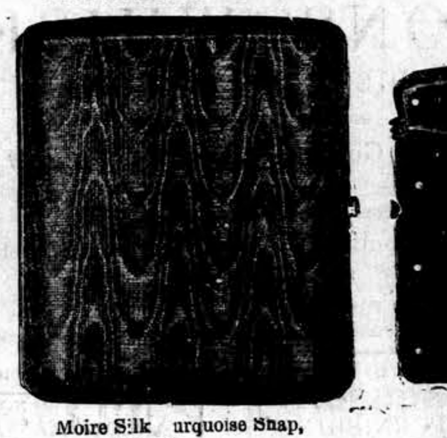

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

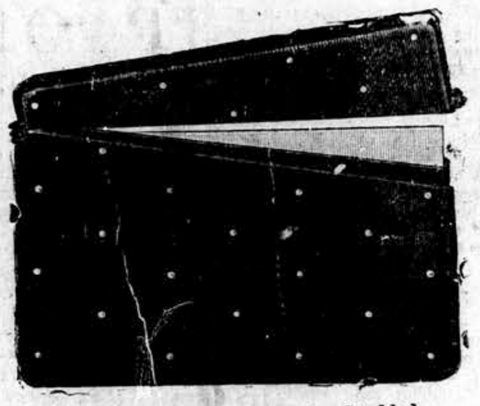

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise S Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8

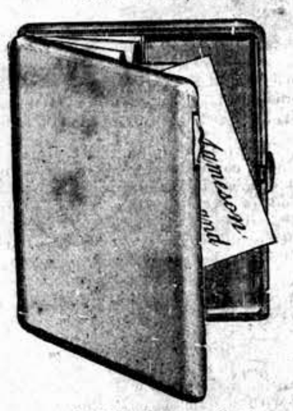

Memorandum Case Turquoise Set. 20


Silver Beaten, in various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.


Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19


Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.


Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.